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THE MORNING STAR.

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VOL. LXII.---NO. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,572

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

At 7 o'clock last night the fleet at Key West was steaming up to leave in about an hour; the Spanish squadron at the same hour was still at the Cape Verde islands with fires banked. —— It is believed at Key West that the fleet will sail early this morning. —— The United States has bought three Chinese cruisers building at Hamburg. —— The Sundry Civil bill passed the Senate, and the Naval bill was taken up; resolution laying an embargo on coal and other war material passed. —— Spanish interests in this country will be looked after by the representatives of France and Austria. —— Three vessels left Cadiz with troops; destination unknown; a call for 80,000 reserves has been issued by the Spanish government. —— The European powers have been notified that a blockade of the port of Havana is to begin by United States ships. —— The President will call for 100,000 volunteers as soon as the necessary legislation is passed. —— Postmaster General Gary resigned on account of ill health; Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, is his successor. —— Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, died yesterday in Washington, D. C. —— —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent., with last loan at 2 per cent.; cotton dull—middling 6 7-16c.; flour stronger, particularly on spring wheat grades; wheat—spot steady, No. 2 red $1.12; corn—spot strong, No. 2 38¼c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine quiet.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, D. C., April 21.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 55 deg.; 8 P. M., 60 deg.; maximum, 71 deg.; minimum, 51 deg.; mean, 61 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.60 inches.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Fair weather prevails to-night east of the Tennessee and Ohio valleys, thence westward cloudy weather and rain is reported.

The Northwest storm area has moved south to central over Kansas and Oklahoma Territory. High southerly winds prevail around its southern and eastern edges, the highest velocity reported being forty-two miles from the south at Oklahoma.

Showers have fallen during the day in the States of the upper Mississippi valley, Kansas and along the North Atlantic coast.

The pressure is highest over the Southeast Atlantic and Gulf States, and continues low over the New England States.

It is cooler in the East Carolinas, Georgia and the upper Mississippi valley, elsewhere it is generally fair.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. 4.2 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the 24 hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

It was much cooler this morning in the Eastern districts, and a light frost is reported from Chattanooga, Tennessee. In the Western districts the temperature is on the rise with southerly winds. Clear weather prevails except in Texas.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Friday, nearly clear weather; warmer in the interior; southerly winds.

Port Almanac---April 22.

Sun Rises	5.18 A. M.
Sun Sets	6.40 P. M.
Day's Length	13 H. 22 M.
High Water at Southport	9.04 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	11.34 P. M.

That Kansas woman who has secured five divorces understands the business well enough to hope to achieve several more.

In China they imprison a defaulting banker and keep him locked up until his shortage is made good. Sometimes they increase his shortage by chopping off his head.

The American embassy in London is kept busy considering the applications of English military men who want to enter the U. S. army and navy for the scrimmage with Spain.

A California judge has decided that a cat is not property and has no legal standing. But the cat will proceed to perform, nevertheless, just as if no such decision had been rendered.

There are practically boundless coal deposits in Siberia on the line of the trans-Siberian railroad, which will in the near future be worked and supply the demands of that side of the globe.

The STAR is under obligations to Hon. W. W. Kitchen, Representative from the Fifth district, for a copy of a speech of Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, (champion of "the Country Editor") on the Loud bill.

The British and American tars in Hong Kong got up a little alliance of their own a short while ago, when 150 of them waded into about 600 Russian, French and German tars who undertook to insult, taunt and bully them and cleaned out the pack.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

In the numerous articles on the Cuban situation that have appeared in the STAR we have covered every phase of the question and given our reasons for the "faith that is in us." We still see no evidence that Spain intends to defend Cuba "until the last armed foe expires," and it seems that Captain Sampson, in command of the squadron now probably in front of Havana, will have a "soft snap" if he so wills it.

Events have now reached a point that brings us so near a final solution of the question whether there will be actual, real "jingo" war or not, that further discussion of that point is unnecessary.

We call attention to an editorial reproduced in this issue of the STAR from the New York *World* of the 20th inst., in which practically the same line of thought is followed that has heretofore guided the STAR.

The New York *World's* almanac and encyclopedia for 1898 is a most valuable publication, a book of over 500 pages packed with information, statistical and otherwise, on every subject of interest coming within the purview of such a work, and all so compactly presented and conveniently arranged that what is sought may be obtained at a glance. Issued by the Press Publishing Company, Pulitzer Building, New York.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York *Herald* says it is generally believed in Madrid that Spain has lost Cuba, but they propose to give Uncle Sam as good a fight as they can and make the victory dearly won. They will probably change their minds on this when they get over their excitement and put on their thinking caps.

A "prominent" newspaper publisher in New York says the Cuban junta offered him $2,000,000 of Cuban bonds to espouse the cause of Cuba, but he didn't bite. The junta should have known better than try to buy a newspaper man with such a paltry sum as that, and now perhaps it is glad it didn't.

Some of the Spanish government officials in Havana say that Captain Sigsbee dropped a lighted cigar in the magazine of the Maine, and that's what blowed her up. The reason why Sigsbee wasn't blown was, perhaps, he may have carried a big accident policy.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia seem to stand in well with the Russian Government. Some time ago they got an order for twenty-two locomotives, which has been supplemented by an order for twenty-four more big ones.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. Jewett—Notice.
A. Shrier—Special sale.
Palace Bakery—Choice fruit.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The boys' gymnasium class will meet at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon at the Y. M. C. A.

— A colored man applied at the Hook and Ladder station yesterday to enlist for service in the United States navy. He was referred to the Custom House.

— The schooner *Georgie L. Dickson*, Captain Anderson, arrived yesterday from Punta Gorda, Fla., with 830 tons of phosphate rock for Powers, Gibbs & Co. She is consigned to Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

— The festival by the young men of the O. A. N. Club will be in progress to-night from 8.15 to 11 o'clock. A pleasant evening is assured all who attend. St. James' parish house will be the scene of the festivities, and the public is urged to attend.

— An alarm of fire was turned in yesterday at 1.45 o'clock from box 47. The fire was at No. 718 South Fourth street, in a two-story dwelling, owned and occupied by Alex. Holmes, colored. The damage was only about $5, covered by insurance with J. H. Boatwright & Co.

— If any one has a fit of the blues to-night he should make it a point to hear Dr. Willits, who gives the closing number in the Y. M. C. A. Star Course. He has been called "The Apostle of Sunshine," but quite as good a name would be "The Banisher of the Blues." He is not a humorist, but his lectures are full of wit, fun and wholesome philosophy.

Two New Departments.

Two new departments are being added to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. One is an Employment Bureau with Secretary T. C. Diggs as manager, the object being to secure positions for members. And the other is a singing school in which association members are to have gratuitous instruction in note reading and voice culture.

On account unveiling Vance Monument, Asheville, N. C., May 10th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Wilmington to Asheville at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 8th and 9th, with final limit May 12th, 1898.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. Alex. Sessoms, of Hope Mills, is at The Orton.

— Mr. J. W. Brooks, of Southport, was a caller at this office yesterday.

— Jno. D. Shaw, Esq., of Rockingham, is here to attend the Superior Court.

— Mr. W. J. Mallard, of Hampstead, was among yesterday's visitors to the city.

— Mrs. Jos. C. Shepard, Jr., has returned from a visit to relatives at Kenansville.

— Mr. William Moncure, of Raleigh, is in the city. He is registered at The Orton.

— Mr. J. A. Cavenaugh, of Hallsboro, was among yesterday's visitors to the STAR office.

— Messrs. John Martin, T. B. Lewis and J. R. Gordon, of Hamlet, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Rem. Prempert, the "only," called at the STAR office last night. He says there will be no real war with Spain.

— Dr. R. E. Zachary will leave to-day for Chapel Hill, to witness a game of baseball between the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia.

— Mr. J. W. Barnes returned yesterday from a trip through Florida in the interest of a Philadelphia commission firm. He has been quite sick, but is now much improved in health.

— Mr. Sam'l W. Westbrook has returned from spending the winter in Florida representing Barker & Co., of Philadelphia, commission merchants. His friends are glad to welcome him back.

— Mrs. Gaston Meares, who has been in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. D. Myers on Chesnut street, left yesterday for Florence, S. C., where she will be the guest of her son, Mr. Louis H. Meares.

— Miss Katherine Sharp and Miss Lucy Wright, two of Portsmouth's handsomest and most accomplished young ladies, returned home yesterday after a pleasant visit to friends and relatives here.

— The STAR had a call yesterday from Mr. John Wallace, of Long Creek, formerly a well known engineer on the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railroad, but now engaged in farming at Point Caswell.

— Mr. Greek O. Andrews, president and general manager of the North Carolina Publishing Company, which issues those excellent papers, the Raleigh *Post* and the *Press-Visitor*, was a STAR visitor last evening. Mr. Andrews is one of the younger generation of North Carolina journalists, and one of the most popular.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—248 bales cotton, 2 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—200 bales cotton, 13 casks spirits turpentine, 8 bbls rosin, 24 bbls tar.

Carolina Central Railroad—2 casks spirits turpentine, 8 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—165 bbls rosin.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—508 bbls rosin, 8bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer W. T. Daggett—7 casks spirits turpentine, 18 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar, 11 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Driver—1 cask spirits turpentine, 19 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar.

C. Larkins' flat—2 bales cotton, 20 bbls tar.

Williams' raft—321 bbls rosin.

Total—Cotton, 450 bales; spirits turpentine, 33 casks; rosin, 1,039 bbls; tar, 82 bbls; crude turpentine, 19 bbls.

Married in Morehead City.

Wednesday afternoon at 7.30 o'clock Mr. B. W. Newkirk, of this city, and Miss Mary Roberts, of Morehead City, were united in marriage at the home of the bride. The officiating minister was Rev. Mr. Massey, of the Morehead City Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk left at once for this city, and are now at home at No. 206 North Sixth street. The bride is an esteemable lady, and the groom is chief engineer in the Navassa Guano Works of this city.

Inspecting Fortifications.

Col. R. P. Hughes, Inspector General, of the United States Army, came up to the city yesterday on the *Wilmington* from Fort Caswell, where he has been to inspect the fortifications. He refused positively to say anything about his impressions as to the strength of the fort, but he said one thing was sure, Wilmington had in Capt. Craighill as energetic an army engineer as could be found. Col. Hughes left last night for New York.

Bid Not Accepted.

The Raleigh *Post* of yesterday says that Messrs. R. C. Rivers and Guy V. Barnes, of Raleigh, have leased the Academy of Music. The *Post* says:

It was given out that Mr. S. A. Schloss, the manager of the Wilmington Opera House, had leased the Academy. Mr. Schloss thought that his bid had been accepted, and so it would have been had not Mr. Page received a better offer at the last moment when he was about to close the deal with Mr. Schloss.

Death of Mrs. Harriet Folger.

A telegram received here yesterday by Mr. T. D. Meares brought tidings of the death of Mrs. Harriet Folger, of Cortland, N. Y., the mother of Mrs. Iredell Meares, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Meares left here last week for Cortland in response to a telegram announcing Mrs. Folger's critical illness.

THE SUPERIOR COURT

A Large Number of Cases Disposed of at Yesterday's Session.

ONLY TWO JURY CASES TRIED

Neither of Much Importance—Court Adjourned to Convene This Morning at 10 O'clock—Three Trial Cases on Calendar for To-day.

During yesterday's session of the New Hanover Superior Court forty cases were disposed of. A large number of these, however, were continued. There were only three cases on the day's calendar. One of these, Roberts and Hoge vs. Geo. T. Bland, was continued. The other was settled and the third tried by jury. The other cases acted upon were on the motion and summons dockets.

The case settled was that of J. W. Malpass vs. Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of North Carolina, in which the plaintiff sued for $400 insurance on account of the burning of his dwelling near Point Caswell last July. The attorneys in the case were John D. Bellamy, Esq., and Col. T. W. Strange for the plaintiff and C. M. Busbee, Esq., and Judge Shepherd, of Raleigh, for the defendant.

It was agreed that the defendant should pay all costs, and J. A. Dew and Dr. E. Porter be made referees to apprize the value of the property destroyed, which amount shall be paid to the plaintiff by the defendant company.

The calendar jury case was E. H. Sneed & Co., vs. A. G. Ricaud administrator, &c., Jno. D. Bellamy, as assignee, was made a party to the plaintiff, and A. G. Ricaud, Esq., party to the defendant. The suit involved the ownership of a quantity of furniture. The jury found that the plaintiff was entitled to the property, the value of which they fixed at $75.

There was one other jury case, that of Esther Bradley vs. John Webber et al. from the motion docket. It was a suit for the possession of certain property, and the jury's verdict was in favor of the plaintiff.

Judge Adams rendered judgment in two motion docket cases, C. H. Schulken vs. E. Van Laer et al., and M. S. Blossom et al. vs. James Cowan. The latter was for the plaintiff.

The following motion docket cases were non suited: T. P. Van Orsdell vs. W. B. McKoy et al.; A. G. Recaud, receiver, vs. C. H. Blocker; Katz & Polvogt vs. R. F. Holmes; Ocean View Company vs. J. A. and J. M. Hewlett; J. T. Rittenhouse, administrator, vs. Wilmington Street Railway Company; City of Wilmington vs. Biddle & Marshburn; Dennis Spearman vs Wilmington Street Railway Company; H. D. Shutt vs. W. A. Farriss; S. W. Skinner vs. John Miller et al.

Motion docket cases continued—M. Lasseter vs. Richard Williams et al.; F. M. Galloway vs. J. W. Monk et al.; J. C. McRae vs. Charles Tietgen; D. D. Southerland vs. A. & J. W. Alderman; M. S. Blossom et al.; vs. W. B. McKoy et al.; B. F. Keith vs. J. M. King Jr.; T. C. Miller vs. Johnson Hooper; F. H. Cooper vs. L. T. Cooper; M. S. Blossom et al. vs. Henry Green et al.; The T. Davis Co. vs. W. E. Storm; F. H. Blodgett et al. vs. Union Construction Co.; S. Blossom et al. vs M. G. Chadwick et al.; Joseph Silvy vs. Interstate Telegraph & Telephone Company; Chesnut & Barrentine vs. F. H. Blodgett; D. A. Blodgett et al. vs. F. H. Blodgett; The C. E. Farson Mf'g Co. vs. E. H. Sneed & Co.; Chas. Townsend vs. I. B. Rhodes; A. J. Webb vs. Mittie Webb; Anna Bradley vs. John Bradley; George Rhodes vs. J. G. Wagner.

In the case of Standard Oil Co. vs. Harding Johnson an alias summons was issued. An order was issued in the case of W. J. Farrar vs. Wilmington Cotton Mills. And a retraxit entered in that of M. G. Chadwick vs. Cape Fear Lumber Co. Time was allowed in the case of Hill Burgwin vs. Essex Newkirk et al., summons docket, for the plaintiff to file an answer as of this term.

Court convenes to-day at 10 A. M. and has a trial calendar of three cases as follows: B. F. Mitchell & Co. vs. C. M. Whitlock; L. M. Clayton, adm'r, vs. Carolina Central Railroad Co. and Monarch Cycle M'f'g. Co. vs. M. P. Taylor, Jr.

The Castle Haynes Property.

Mr. W. H. Chadbourn returned yesterday from Raleigh, where he had been to be examined in the Castle Haynes phosphate mines case. It appears that some of the parties holding mortgages on the property don't want to see it sold for $8,800, the price at which Mr. Chadbourn bid it in several months ago, and contend that either he or the penitentiary is responsible for a bid of $16,000 that Mr. Chadbourn made for the penitentiary nearly a year ago when Mr. Chadbourn was one of the directors.

Mr. Chadbourn claims that he was acting under authority of Gov. Russell and Mr. John R. Smith who at the time was Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and that his action was ratified by the board of directors. The hearing was continued until May 10th.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

MAY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Will be Held in the Champion Compress Building the 20th and 21st, Under Auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Lovers of music will be glad to learn that there is after all a good prospect of getting to Wilmington the May Musical Festival. STAR readers will remember that the Wilmington Musical Association had intended to bring the Festival here, but gave up the idea because the dates offered would not suit many of the singers. The Lecture Committee of the Y. M. C. A. then took the matter up and have succeeded in getting matters in such shape that the Festival can be secured with comparatively little encouragement on the part of the public.

They propose to charge popular prices, and hold the Festival in the Champion Compress building, the apartment where the Moody meetings were held. Seats can be provided for 3,000 people.

If the Festival comes it will give three entertainments, and the charge will be $1.50 for the course, and seats can be reserved in the order in which they are sold.

No arrangement has yet been made for a local chorus. There are fifteen singers and thirty-five instrumentalists comprising the Festival Company. They are to be here May 20th and 21st, and arrangements are being made for reduced railroad rates from neighboring towns.

Extended reference to the high character of the Festival Company as an aggregation of musical artists is not necessary in this connection, as the STAR'S readers are fully apprised of their reputation by reason of former references in these columns. The Y. M. C. A. merits a liberal support, which they will doubtless receive, at the hands of the Wilmington people.

THE BERRY BUSINESS.

Large Shipments by the Southern Express and the C. F. T. Companies.

The Southern Express Company yesterday carried out about 2,000 crates of strawberries. Some of the principal shipments were as follows: From Wilmington, 98 crates; Rocky Point, 478; Ashton, 111; Burgaw, 206; Wallace, 203; South Washington, 28; Willard, 34; Teachey's, 40; Rose Hill, 186; Warsaw, 165; Mount Olive, 103; Magnolia, 40. The fast strawberry train that the Express Company has put on will leave this morning at 8.30 on its first trip.

Mr. J. J. Crosswell, of Fayetteville, one of the Southern Express route agents, arrived in the city last evening and reports shipments of 300 crates of strawberries from points between here and Fayetteville. He thinks that during the season the shipments will amount to 12,000 crates.

The C. F. T. Company had a good day yesterday, taking out something over 1,200 crates. Of these Wilmington sent 203; Rocky Point, 605; Burgaw, 155; Wallace, 71; Teachey's, 35; Rose Hill, 102; Faison, 33.

AN INFURIATED COW.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Batson's Narrow Escape from Serious Injury.

Yesterday morning at their residence, corner of Seventh and Orange streets, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Batson had a narrow escape from death or serious injury from the attack of an infuriated cow. Mr. Batson had just bought the cow, and fastening her up in a stable, had asked his wife to come out to see her. The cow broke from the stable and made for Mr. Batson, knocking him down and then attacking Mrs. Batson. Arming himself with a soap box, the only available weapon, Mr. Batson went to his wife's rescue. She had been knocked down and the cow would have gored her, perhaps fatally, but for Mr. Batson's prompt action. As it was Mrs. Batson had a portion of her clothing torn from her person and only her corset saved her from sustaining extremely serious injuries. She was badly bruised on her head, hands and body. Mr. Batson was knocked down two or three times by the cow and he also was injured considerably.

Prospecting Farmers.

Forty prospectors from Western States arrived here yesterday afternoon by the Atlantic Coast Line in charge of Mr. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, who met them at Goldsboro. They represent a number of States, among which are Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and the Dakotas. The prospectors put up at the Bonitz House last night, and will leave this morning on a special train for Chadbourn, where they will inspect the lands of the Sunny South colony. To-night they will go on to Conway, where the Homewood colony is located.

Like the most of the other five hundred colonists who have settled in this section, these are looking for a less austere climate than they are accustomed to. Besides, lands are cheaper here and there are other minor inducements.

Cheap Advertising.

If you wish to advertise at the lowest rates try the department in the STAR, on fourth page, headed "Business Locals." Situations or help wanted, articles lost or found, rooms or houses wanted or to rent, business opportunities, and many other short miscellaneous advertisements are taken for that department at one cent per word for each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents for each insertion.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Preparations for the State Convention to Meet in Wilmington Next Month.

UNITED CIRCLE IN SESSION.

Committees Appointed to Prepare for the Entertainment and Reception of Delegates and Visitors, and for Other Purposes.

As previously announced by the STAR a very important meeting of the United Circle of the King's Daughters was held yesterday in the Anniversary Hall at the First Presbyterian Church. The object was to prepare for the State convention of the King's Daughters, which convenes here May 26th, continuing for three days.

There was a fairly good attendance and quite a satisfactory meeting was held. In addition to preparations for the convention the executive committee reported a revised consitution and by-laws for the United Circle, which were adopted. There was no change of public interest. Miss Serena Chadbourn, the chairman, presided over the meeting and Mrs. S. H. Burtt was secretary.

The matter of arrangements for the coming State convention was discussed, and committees for various features were appointed, and these are to report to another general meeting of the United Circles, to be held about two weeks before the convention. The committees are as follows:

Committee on the Entertainment of the Visitors—Mrs. C. H. King, Mrs. W. P. Oldham, Sr., Miss Serena Chadbourn, Miss Sue Cumming, Mrs. W. A. Dick, Mrs. Gabrial Holmes, Mrs Charles Humphreys, Mrs. Geo. Rountree, Mrs. E. P. Bailey, Mrs. Hall McKoy, Miss Kidder, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. J. H. Watters, Miss Rosa Wiggins and Mrs. Walter Rutland.

Reception Committee—Mrs. Martin Willard, Miss Sue Cummings, Miss Savage, Mrs. McQueen. Miss Maggie Wiggs, Mrs. C. C. Covington, Mrs. S. H. Burtt, Mrs. Stella Thompson, Mrs. Wallace Carmichael and Mrs. Hugh MacRae.

Committee on Decorations—Mrs. W. T. Elliott, Mrs. T. E. Sprunt, Mrs. C. E. Borden, Mrs. Alice Everett, Miss Alice Green, Miss Lila Hart, Miss Martha Williams, Mrs. J. A. Arrington, Mrs. Clifford Dunn, Mrs. W. P. Oldham, Jr., and Mrs. N. B. Rankin.

Mrs. R. N. Sweet and Mrs. Oscar Byerly were appointed a committee to secure a place of meeting for the sessions of the convention. And Mrs. A. M. Waddell, Jr. was appointed chairman of a committee on music, the members of which she is to select.

WARRANT AGAINST A JUSTICE.

J. S. Potter Charges That Squire Bornemann Criminally Extorted Money.

Squire G. W. Bornemann's troubles seem to multiply. Yesterday's STAR told of how he had been painfully injured while trying to separate two combatants, Messrs. J. S. Potter and George Roddick; was as he claimed personally attacked by Potter and fined the latter $2.10, half of it for the assault upon Mr. Roddick and the other for the a sault upon himself (Bornemann). Yesterday Mr. Potter went before Justice Fowler and swore out a warrant Justice Bornemann, charging him with criminally and maliciously extorting from him $2.10 by threats to imprison him and put him in the workhouse unless he paid the amount named, and refused to allow him to give bond until trial.

The warrant was served on Justice Bornemann by Deputy Sheriff J. P. Flynn yesterday afternoon. He went before Justice Fowler and made an affidavit that he could not get justice in that court and it was moved to 'Squire McGowan's court. The trial will be held at 10 A. M., Monday and Justice Bunting will sit with Justice McGowan.

Griffith's Faust.

Mr. Jno Griffith and company appeared at the Opera House last night in the dramatized version of Goethe's immortal "Faust," to a fair audience which seemed well pleased. Mr. Griffith's *Mephisto* we do not think would bear favorable comparison with that of Morrison, who has been seen here twice in this role; but viewing it in an impartial light we must say it was very creditably rendered. Miss Kathryn Purnell, as *Marguerite*, was excellent, and captivated the entire audience with her pure, touching and sympathetic rendition of this difficult character. The *Faust* of Mr. Jno. J. Palmer was very poor; but the *Valentine* of Mr. Meech proved quite acceptable. The others sustained their roles in a pleasing way, while the mechanical and electrical effects were wonderful.

Re-interment at Oakdale.

The remains of the late Capt. John Walker, who died at Blowing Rock four years ago, were brought here yesterday over the Carolina Central Railroad and were reinterred in Oakdale Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Capt. Walker was a member of the well-known Walker family of this city and used to live here, but for twenty-five years before his death had lived away from here. He was a brother of the late Dr. Peter Walker of this city and the uncle of Capt. John Walker, of Fayetteville, a conductor on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and of Mrs. Gabriel Holmes of this city. Mr. John M. Walker, of Roanoke, Va., a son of Capt. Walker, was here yesterday to be present at the re-interment of his father's remains.

Offers His Services.

Lieutenant C. H. White, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, has received from Capt. Don. McRae a letter addressed to the latter from Mr. F. L. Meares, vice president of the Wachita Lumber Company, of Seattle, Wash., in which Mr. Meares, in referring to a recent meeting of the "Reserve Corps," says that he never thought there would be any question as to the authority of the Captain to order the reserves under arms. Mr. Meares' communication says further: "I do not think, knowing the membership of that body as I do, that one of them would hesitate to respond to your call. I wish now, upon the eve of war as it appears to me at this moment, to offer you my services, with but one reservation—that you won't put me on the 'home guard.'"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Men, Women, Boys

AND GIRLS can save money and have Clothing nice enough for Kings and Queens to wear, by giving their orders to

Rev. J. R. MARSHALL, Agent,
Old Court House, Wilmington, N. C.
Phone 421. tu fr ap 19 tf

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DULY qualified as Administrator of the estate of Charles W. Bradley, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 18th day of March, 1899, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This 17th day of March, 1898.

S. JEWETT, Administrator.
mar 18 6w fr

Mortgagee's Sale City Lots.

UNDER POWER OF SALE CONTAINED IN a mortgage deed to me executed on the 2nd day of January, 1894, by M. F. Pinner and wife, Mary McK. Pinner, duly registered in the Register's office of New Hanover county, in book 13, page 53, &c., I will on Monday the 2nd day of May, 1898, sell for cash at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, N. C., the following described real estate, situate in said city of Wilmington, viz.: Lot 2 in block 243; one-half of lots 3 and 4, block 243; east one-half of lots 3 4 and 5, block 271; east one-half of lot 3, block 299, and lot 5, block 300.

This 8th day April, 1898.

ALICE McR. VANN, Mortgagee.
ap 8 4w* f

STRIKE NOW!

Don't wait for "Tuesday, or Wednesday, or Thursday, or Friday." Do not let "them" get the advantage of you. If you aint got 'em you MIGHT get 'em.

Spring Cleaning is Pleasant when you use

"Corneau's" Bed Bug Interceptic.

Most good Housekeepers use it. ap 3 tt

Starchy Times

At the Unlucky Corner.

Starch.

Best Laundry Starch. A cut that will please you. Quantity to one person limited. Lay in your supply.

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YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND

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A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's

FINE SHOES

JUST RECEIVED.

Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try these Shoes.

We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

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Now on Hand and

New Crop to Arrive.

We carry all grades, styles and prices.

THE WORTH COMPANY
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GOOD SWEET STOCK,

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Special Sale

For One Week, Commencing April 22nd, in

SHOES, HATS, CAPS

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FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents for the celebrated

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If you want to buy to suit the times now is your chance at

A. SHRIER'S,

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WE ARE READY

at all times to supply you with the choicest cuts from high grade beef, mutton, lamb or veal, and we are artists in the cutting and preparation of meats for the table. Our choice hams and bacon will be found delicious and appetizing for breakfast just now.

I. B. RHODES.
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There is Nothing Better Than

CUBAN BLOSSOM CIGARS,

RENOWN CIGARS,

Topical Twist Head Cigars.

Every business place in town handles these goods. Prices cheerfully sent.

We are packers of provisions and handle a complete line of Meats of every kind, including Armour & Co., Chicago.

Canned Meats,
"Shield Brand" Lard.
Compound Lard.
Pic-Nic Hams.
Regular Hams, &c., &c.

WE SELL

"Stocks" Best Flour,

"Q" "Q" "Q" "Q."

None better sold.

Vollers & Hashagen,

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Winter Wheat Flour.

700 Bbls Straight Flour.
100 Bbls Best Pat. Flour.
400 Bbls Clover Flour.
50 Bbls Sugar.
10000 Lbs D. S. Sides.
8000 Lbs D. S Plates.
5000 Lbs Butts.
100 Bbls City Mess Pork.

W. B. COOPER,
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Have You that "Tired Feeling"

of which you have heard and read so much? If so, try the greatest and best of all Spring Tonics,

Beef Wine and Iron,

10, 25 and 50c Per Bottle.

THE KING GROCERY CO.

B. F. KING, MANAGER.
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HORSES AND MULES.

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Full Line of Farm and City Mules.

One to two car loads received every week. All stock is guaranteed as represented.

112 and 114 North Water St.
feb 19 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1898

A REIGN OF INFAMY.

Spain once owned more of the earth's surface than any other nation ever owned before or since. She had the fortune to acquire by discovery, or the power to win by conquest, but she lacked the managing capacity to hold what she acquired through her discoveries or her armies. At one time she owned much of Europe, much of Africa, a large portion of the continent of North America and nearly all of South America, but she has lost all of this because she lacked both the disposition and the capacity to rule wisely and well. Of all that grand empire all that is left to her on this hemisphere are Cuba, which has broken the shackles that bound her, and Porto Rico, which threatens to do likewise, and will some day follow Cuba's example.

Unfortunately for Spain she has ruled on the principle that her colonies or dependencies existed for her benefit only, and that she had the right by virtue of sovereignty to plunder and oppress, and that the plundered had no right to complain. It was this that lost her the great domain on this side of the ocean over which once she ruled, and made enemies out of people many of whom had Spanish blood in their veins, as it has made enemies out of the Cubans, many of whom have Spanish blood in their veins. Maceo, the assassinated Cuban general, was of mixed Spanish and African blood, but all the leaders of Cuba's armies now are of Spanish blood, as are also most of the rank and file of the armies.

Spanish rule in Cuba has been a monstrosity from the beginning, when by fate or accident the island became hers by right of discovery. How monstrous it has been is shown by the following historical sketch, contributed to the Philadelphia *Press* by John R. Kendrick, of that city:

"Spanish deviltry in Cuba began the day she sighted the island.

"According to Mr. Keith Johnston, F. R. G. S., Spain found there some 400,000 aborigines living in a state of happy tranquility among themselves, worshiping a great and beneficent being and cherishing belief in the immortality of the soul.

"Before 1560 (i. e., fifty-eight years after the 'discovery') the original population had vanished from the island. In 1538 French privateers reduced Havana to ashes, repeating the medicine in 1554. For 150 years thereafter Spanish 'honor' was kept trembling like jelly for fear of attacks by the English, French and Dutch. All nations hated Spain and not one escaped the results of her insolence, greed and cruelty.

"In 1762 Great Britain, with the aid of her American colonies, sent 200 ships to Havana, capturing the city, the entire island and a spoil of near $4,000,000. Unluckily for civilization the treaty of Paris in the year following restored Cuba back to detested Spain. It is evident that only the mildest protests should be heard from England and France at the impending castigation. Neither of these countries acted on half our provocation, yet both dragged her thoroughly in the dust.

"Succeeding the British occupation of 1762 only one of Spain's Governors General has made decent history for himself and for the wolfish peninsula styling herself the "mother country." This was Governor General Las Casas, who ruled for quite a period from 1790. He promoted useful public works, stimulated trade and strove hard for the emancipation of the native enslaved Indians. Under him also the island remained tranquil during the revolution in San Domingo.

"Since Las Casas not a single Governor General has proved himself competent to rule in a civilized way or to fully subdue periodical revolts against Spanish tyranny and greed. A few have returned to Spain with clean hands, but Spanish choniclers themselves record that the majority have loaded their names with infamy. It is due General Campos, of recent memory, to say that he is not thus pilloried.

"In the Cortes of Madri d (1876) it was shown in debate that within the eight years preceding Spain had sent 145,000 soldiers to Cuba, and though led by her best commanders the rebellion was still then rampant. The appalling loss of men and money within the past three years exceeds the figures exhibited to the Cortes in 1876, as they show also the incurable hatred felt by Cubans for Spaniards and the hopelessness of Spanish dominance on the island.

"A foul and insensate disregard of sanitary laws has made Spanish Cuba a menace to the United States since the day we became an independent people. Hundreds and thousands of untimely graves in Southern cemeteries bear witness to the deadly effluvia which floats out season after season on wind and ship from Cuban shores. Spanish nastiness alone would justify expulsion from Cuba by force and arms.

"In the matter of education a starless night hangs over the whole of Cuba. Illiteracy is universal. Mr. Keith Johnston, in his report, estimated even so late as 1888 that out of perhaps 100,000 children of free parents not a tenth part received lettered education of any kind. Intelligence among the serfs and lower strata has continued for a century in a degree a little above that of animals.

"The island became a buttress of slavery so soon as the Spaniards could profitably import Africans to make slaves of them. In 1853 the English Government induced Spain to quit stealing Africans, but this they got around at once by bringing over Asiatic coolies, who become slaves in almost every sense.

"In 1870 official figures, according to the London *Times*, showed in Cuba 363,000 slaves; in 1873, 287,000, and in 1876, 199,000. It is a land of pitiless slavery now.

"The foregoing facts—and they are facts beyond contradiction, dark as they are—give but faint intimation of the cruelty, venality and imbecility which have characterized Spanish rule from the day that the galleons of Columbus dropped anchor at Santiago.

"To abate this colossal nuisance and to disinfect the Western Hemisphere of so odious a presence is a duty that the American Republic can no longer neglect."

Martinez Campos was one of the few Governors-General whom history does not pillory, and Campos was called back from Cuba because he didn't do anything for which the historian could pillory him. Campos was human and humane and wished to act, and did as far as he could, like a man representing a civilized government, and this it was which lost him caste with the powers in Spain, and called him home to make place for the butcher Weyler, who lost to Spain what Campos, if supported by the home government, might have saved.

We quote this historical sketch because of the information it contains, and also because it contains some cogent reasons why this Government should intervene to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba. Intervention on the ground of humanity to put an end to Spanish cruelty and the loss of Cuban and Spanish life by a war which the Spaniards pursuing the Weyler plan have converted into a war of extermination. This is justification enough. But there is another, not to speak of commercial interests ruined, and that is the law of self preservation, to which Mr. Kendrick refers when speaking about disease breeding Havana, which every year threatens our South Atlantic and Gulf cities, which has added thousands upon thousands to the graves in our cemeteries and costs us annually vast sums of money to put our cities in a condition to guard against it, and many millions of dollars in interruption of commerce, if the Havana incubated pest finds an entry and is not quickly stamped out.

Self preservation is one of the first instincts of nature, and while the usage or precedents of nations might not justify the forcible seizure of the island the world would justify taking such control of it as to abate in as far as practicable this danger and save ourselves from the almost continuous, impending peril. And this will be one of the happy results of this conflict, which will sweep away Spanish power and with it the reign of filth and the carnival of pestilence.

MINOR MENTION.

After all the opposition by the administration, the contention in Congress, the disagreement between the House and Senate, and the final compromise by which the recognition of the present Cuban Government was eliminated, this Government has practically recognized that Government by the consultation held between Gen. Miles and Estrada, the representative of that Government, and an officer of the army of Gen. Gomez. This was simply in accordance with the logic of events, for the recognition of the Cuban Government was merely a question of time as the refusal to recognize when the Cuban resolutions were under consideration was simply a question of expediency. To carry out a certain policy which the administration had in view it was thought best not to recognize it then. What complications this might have led to it is not easy to anticipate, but this is averted by the recognition of the Cuban Government through its representative, Estrada. This is the Government of Cuba now as far as the United States are concerned; whether it is to continue to be such will depend on the voice of the Cuban people after the Spanish flag has been furled.

* * *

If it be true as reported that on the official tests the Holland submarine boat has proved an undoubted success, it is an achievement on which the American people may be congratulated, for it is impossible to estimate its importance or value. It goes without saying that a vessel which can navigate on the surface or beneath it at will, which can be sunk or raised when desired, which can make a speed of twelve or fifteen miles an hour on the surface and from eight to ten beneath, is completely manageable and can remain for eight hours under water, is a most formidable engine of war and one against which it is next to impossible to guard. Safe from the large guns or the small guns of the most formidable floating batteries, the monster battleship may become as a toy to it and the harbor defended by it become as dangerous to a foe as a sea of fire. The comparatively small cost, and the rapidity with which they can be constructed makes it practicable to have in a short while as many of them as desirable for the protection of any port liable to attack, or for service when an enemy's fleet might be hovering on the coast. Naval officers are making high estimates on the value of this triumph of American genius.

* * *

The best informed Madrid correspondents of American and English newspapers say that the sentiment in Madrid is that Cuba is lost to Spain, but that Spain will fight, though anticipating defeat in the end, to make the victory to the United States "a costly one." This is not fighting for honor, but for spite; it hasn't the redeeming feature that a fight for honor, though a hopeless one, would have, for that would be chivalry, and the world might applaud the high spirit and the bravery that waged it, but the world does not admire spite, especially when the spite is confessedly foredoomed to defeat, and confessed in advance to be sheer desperation, desperation cornerstoned on insanity. Are they so blinded by resentment against this country as to forget that they can't make the victory a costly one to the United States without making it a much more costly one to Spain, which is now in a condition of hopeless bankruptcy? If there be any element of courage in the resolve to fight with such a motive, the insanity that inspires it is pitiable; but the men who inspire this feeling are playing for home effect and to save the dynasty of the boy King who was so dramatically boarded in the Cortes, Wednesday.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— China has thanked Great Britain for her disinterestedness. But what England would greatly is an additional slice of territory of liberal dimensions.—*Baltimore Herald, Ind.*

—— Our contempt for the Spanish mobs who shout about "Yankee pigs" should teach us to avoid their folly and not indulge in talk about "whitelivered dons." The "Imparcial's advice to Spaniards to "enter the conflict like gentleman and not like ruffians" is equally good for Americans. who will only hurt their own country in the eyes of the world by hootings and burnings in effigy.—*New York Tribune, Rep.*

—— Critics who attack the precipitancy of this country are wilfully ignorant. If war were declared tomorrow, and neither Chamber has proposed this, Spain has had for longer and more precise warning than is customary. For two years and a half, from President Cleveland's message on, in every possible way. Spain has been warned that war was certain if Cuba was not either pacified or abandoned.—*Philadelphia Press, Rep.*

—— Holders of Spanish bonds for the payment of which the customs revenue of Cuba have been pledged have recently put forth the claim that the United States would b come liable for such obligations in case of intervention by this Government. This question of liability has been exhaustively discussed of late in the Senate and by high authorities on international law, the concensus of opinion having been no act intervention could make us liable for Spanish bonds, nor could Federal recognition of the Cuban Republic in any way affect the relations of Spain and her bond holders. The bonds might be given by mutual consent an international standing and recognition, but not as a consequence of our interference.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— A man is startled sometimes when he thinks of his former ignorance; but he generally feels that his present knowledge is ample.—*Puck.*

— Salesman—"An interesting book? Yes, madam. How will 'The Sorrows of Satan' do?" Madam—"No, thanks. I have troubles of my own."—*Truth.*

— Sunday School Teacher—"Who is it that sees everything we do and hears everything we say?" Tommy Simpkins—"Our hired girl."—*Norristown Herald.*

— "There is a German proverb which says: 'No looking-glass ever tells a woman she is ugly.'" "No sensible man does, either."—*Cleveland Leader.*

— "Ball has money to throw at the birds." "Why not use some expression up to date? Say, for instance, that he has warships to sell."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Ikenstein—"I vonder vy Swindlebaum left der seashore?" Rozenheimer—"I expect it vas pecause he had to. Nopody vould make him a bresent ohf it."—*Judge.*

— The Fourth Ward Answer: Teacher—"Now, Johnny, who was Robinson Crusoe?" Johnny—"He was de duck wot got a long term on de island."—*Harlem Life.*

— A Bad Sign: Customer—"Why do you think my doctor is green and incompetent?" Druggist—"Because his prescriptions are written so plainly that any fool can read them."

— "Why is it that the plain girls are always the ones who learn to cook and make their own clothes?" "Oh, that's easily explained. The pretty ones always know they don't need to."

— Wife—"But you told me to get the gown, dear." Husband—"You said it would cost only about $25, and here is a bill for $100." "Well, that is all it did cost the dressmaker."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— "Beef is likely to be very dear," said the young husband to his inexperienced wife. "Never mind, love," replied the latter, whose house-keeping experience is nil. "Never mind; we'll live on porter-house steak."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Carthage *Blade:* Mrs. Angus Campbell, of near Quiet, presented her husband with twins last week—both boys. Mr. Campbell is the father of fourteen children—eleven boys and three girls.

— Lexington *Dispatch:* Mr. Jacob Essick, aged 83, and Julia A. Craver, aged 43 years, both of Hampton township, were married on the 13th. Register Harriss says this is the oldest marriage on record in the county.

— Clinton *Democrat:* Mrs. W. A. Jernigan was found dead in her bed at Mt. Olive on Monday morning by her husband, She and her husband had been visiting Sunday, and when they retired that night she seemed as well as usual.

— Elizabeth City *North Carolinian:* The parties who have been cutting timber on the lands in Tyrrell county, belonging to the State Board of Education, have been enjoined, tieing up some 300,000 feet of timber. The injunction order will be heard before Judge Norwood at Plymouth on the 27th inst.

— Rocky Mount *Motor:* The artesian well that had nearly been bored to the necessary depth by the Worth & Hines Co., at South Rocky Mount, has been abandoned on account of the breaking of the auger a long way from the top of the ground. Another and deeper well is being bored and will furnish an immense amount of pure water.

— Salisbury *Truth:* There were two shooting scrapes between colored parties in the county Sunday. One near Woodleaf, and one at Cleveland. The former may result fatally, the latter of little consequence. Crawford Lyle and Henry Smith were the Woodleaf combatants. Smith got the drop on Lyle, shooting him in the back, the ball going through to the stomach. Lyle died Monday. Smith escaped.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor:* The negro Sim Booker, who was convicted of the murder of Mahaly White and sentenced at the last term of the court by Judge Timberlake to hang in May, is in poor health. His attorneys have appealed to the Supreme Court, so the time for his execution will be delayed several months. Booker is wasting away, and he may not live long enough io pay the penalty of his crime on the scaffold.

— Statesville *Mascot:* Reece Ellis, one of our colored subscribers at Dunlap, has brought us a natural curiosity in the shape of two bushes which had thrown out limbs which grew together again in such a way as to form a perfect capital "W." Reece is of the opinion, and all must agree with him that this is a certain sign of war. It is now on file at this office and will be its own affidavit to our readers of little faith, if they will, call and examine it.

America's greatest medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever. †

A MATRIMONIAL SNAG.

One That Very Often Brings Trouble to Husband and Wife.

I call it a matrimonial snag because the matrimonial bark is always going to pieces on it. It does mischief to other things, interferes with the smooth current of innumerable friendships and mars many a close intimacy. But it is to the bark in which a man and his wife have been launched together that it does the greatest harm.

Now this snag in itself is not a formidable affair. It is made up simply of two diverse opinions about resting, yet no jagged reef is more dangerous, and all those who cannot sail over it must inevitably be wrecked on it.

A man, for instance, has worked all day out of doors—in the fields maybe. He has had the air and the sun and converse with men of his kind. Resting to him means coming home, stretching out his limbs and breathing in domestic peace.

The woman, however, has been in all day, without the air and without the sun—dusting, sweeping, cooking, sewing, disciplining children, seeing no one, talking to no one, meeting no one with whom an idea could be interchanged or from whom a new direction for her thoughts could be gained. When night comes, her greatest rest would seem to lie in a change of scene, the bringing in of outside interests or a more sympathetic and enlivening intercourse with her husband.

He, however, cannot understand this. "You are restless," he says to her, "discontented. But you cannot find anything better than this, wherever you go. Take my word for it. I have seen them all." And he folds his hands and puffs at his pipe and basks in the quiet contentment of a soul that has been satisfied.

It is the same thing when a man goes down town all day and leaves the woman at home. His idea of resting is a cheerful fireside at night, a wife as bright, as gay and responsive as when she received in her mother's house and all care was spared her. "I'm so tired I would like to go to sleep with the children at 6 o'clock!" many a wife sighs. "But it is just the time my husband likes me to be at my best. It bothers him to have me tired, and he has such different ideas of resting from mine."

Duties, on the other hand, may have called the woman out of doors all day, and duties may have kept the man in an office. Then it may rest him to go out at night. He may crave amusement and diversion, some entertainment for the mind. These distract his thoughts and rest his brain and make him fresher for the morrow's work.

But the thousand demands of the day, the obligations and requirements of some position she must fill, have used the woman up. The thought of new excitements and diversions only wearies her. The efforts she makes to respond to her husband's wishes seem spiritless, and no pleasure is given or felt. He cannot understand why it all is. She cannot understand why he does not see. He grows discontented, she dissatisfied. The need of another kind of sympathy is suggested. Interests begin to diverge, and two paths are made, growing every day wider apart.—Harper's Bazar.

Durability of Ivory.

The durability of ivory is proved by the fact that billiard balls which for the sake of curiosity had been made of very well preserved mammoth ivory undoubtedly many thousand years old were played with for several months by experienced players in Paris without it being noticed that the balls were not made of fresh ivory. Mammoth ivory is, as a rule, not as tough as fresh ivory.

ENORMOUS WEALTH.

VALUE IN POUNDS OF SOME OF LONDON'S GREAT PLACES.

The Underground Railway at $150 an Inch—The Bank of England—Immense Riches Represented In Museums, Art Galleries, Churches and Bridges.

"Have you ever thought what London is worth?" remarked a valuer to the writer the other day, "and will you believe me when I tell you that all the money in the world piled up in one enormous heap would not buy the treasures on which Londoners may gaze at will every day of their lives?"

There was "copy" in the idea, and I took my valuer friend round London on valuing intent.

We came to town on the underground. "Two thousand yards of this railway," said my friend, "cost £2,000,000, or, if you like to have it so, £30 an inch. If you wanted to buy this bit now, you would probably be asked £5,000,000 for it. There is another mile on the same line which would cost you something like £2,000,000, having cost a third of a million to lay down. But that is comparatively moderate. If the electric railway were put up to auction and you were fortunate to get it at cost price, you would need the wealth of seven millionaires to buy it. These 3½ miles of railway are worth quite £12,000,000 as prices go nowadays.

"Get out at this station and look at the monument. You would not buy it for £20,000. In five minutes you will be at the Mansion House, which cost a mere £70,000 to build, but is now worth nearer £750,000. The Royal Exchange, as a building of bricks and mortar, is worth £200,000, but it stands on land worth £2,000,000. Not long ago land in this neighborhood was sold at the rate of £2,000,000 an acre.

"The Bank of England would probably fetch £4,000,000 in the market, but as there is always £20,000,000 worth of gold in the cellars its standing value is about £24,000,000. Go westward over Holborn viaduct and remember that that short stretch of highway is worth over £2,000,000. You would want nearly £2,000,000 to buy the general postoffice, which you have just passed, and the law courts, with the land on which they stand, are worth £2,500,000.

"Walk along the Strand and stand for five minutes on Waterloo bridge. The property you see here would make dozens of your friends millionaires at a stroke. Two million pounds would not buy those two hotels, and Somerset House, at building cost only, is good for £500,000. The bridge you are standing on was a disastrous failure when it was built, but it is worth now more than the £1,000,000 which it originally cost. There are seven bridges on either side of you, which cost between them over £4,000,000. The tunnels underneath the river are worth millions as a commercial property, and the embankment is now worth probably double the £2,000,000 which it cost to make.

"If St. Paul's were private property, you might induce the owner to sell it for £10,000,000, but the likelihood is very remote. Those tattered banners which you have seen so often would arouse pretty keen bidding at the sales, and if you got one for £10,000 you might think yourself extremely lucky. Westminster abbey is difficult to value. It is one of those things that cannot be bought, but the sales give us some idea what historic treasures are worth in the market, and I should not be surprised if the abbey—put up in lots—realized £50,000,000. Fancy putting a ticket on Jacob's pillar or the royal tombs!

"You have admired the magnificent exterior of the houses of parliament and the splendid interior, but you will perhaps be surprised to know that you could not erect these buildings today for £5,000,000. St. Thomas' hospital, and the Albert embankment running along the front of it, are worth together over £1,000,000, and the bridge leading to it cost £250,000.

"Perhaps you have never reflected what a privilege you enjoy in being able to visit so many places free. The British museum, which anybody can see for nothing, could not be bought up by all the millionaires in America. If it were absolutely empty, it would be worth £1,500,000, and it is full of priceless treasures, one collection alone being worth nearly £250,000. The National gallery is worth millions. It cost, with the new Tate gallery section, £350,000 to build, and has one picture which cost £14 an inch and 38 others which cost £1,700 apiece.

"The Albert hall and Royal aquarium are each worth about £250,000, but the Crystal palace cost more than three times the value of both these, the bill for the palace being £1,500,000. Earl's court, the great show rivaling the palace, has millions' worth of treasures which you can see for 1 shilling, and even when it is empty the 25 acres of gardens and buildings are worth £300,000.

"The hotels and public houses of London could not be bought up for £20,000,000, to say nothing of the land on which they stand. Two of them pay £450 a week between them in ground rent. Buckingham palace is not very gorgeous, but it is worth £4,000,000 as it stands, and if you wanted to rent it privately you would have to pay £4,000 a week for it. Devonshire House and Lansdowne House, in Piccadilly, would cost you £1,000,000, but you would not expect the picture galleries thrown in at this price. They are worth hundreds of thousands."—London Tit-Bits.

A Compensating Condition.

"I deceived you about one thing," murmured the new wife to her husband. "I am older than I told you."

"Don't mention it, my angel. I find that your fortune is fully twice as large as I had supposed."—Detroit Free Press.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a healthy woman." Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. Regular size 50cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed or prices refunded. †

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER. Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. AHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Probable Enough.

"The feelings of woman are far deeper and finer than those of man," cried the lady orator in a fiery tone. "We are told by those who style themselves the stronger sex that we are much inferior. Is that so?"

A loud chorus of "No!" from the ladies greeted this question, and the orator went on:

"I say that woman feels where man thinks"—

"Is that the reason your husband is bald?" inquired one of the few male members of the audience.

It was lucky for him that he got two seconds' start in the race for the door.—Pearson's Weekly.

Without Benefit of Clergy.

Miss Pruyn—Oh, dear! So you were on the City of Peking when she went down? How many souls were lost?

Captain Silt—All of 'em that was drownded, mum. She went down so blamed suddent they wan't no time fer deathbed repentances.—Brooklyn Life.

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Toper's Breakfast.

It is a characteristic story of Thomas Whiffen and Frank Leslie meeting one morning. "You don't look very fit," said Mr. Whiffen.

"I'm perfectly well," said Leslie, "and have just come from a regular toper's breakfast."

"What's that?"

"Oh, a chop, a brandy and soda and a dog!"

"What in the world was the dog for?"

"Why, to eat the chop!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Utilizing Seaweed.

Norway is utilizing seaweed for the production of glue, starch and soap after the extraction of the iodine the weed contains. A sizing for paper is also procured by the process. The glue, or rather the acid precipitate which forms it, is, when refined, an excellent substitute for gum arabic.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you promp and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store, only 50 cents per bottle. †

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhœa. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. —W. A. STROUD, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	6	@	7½
Shoulders ℔ lb	6½	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5¾	@	6
Shoulders ℔ lb		@	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ lb		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	45	@	48
Virginia Meal	45	@	48
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	58
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	9
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ lb—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 90
Straight		@	5 40
First Patent	5 75	@	6 00
GLUE—℔ lb	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	48
Car load, in bags—White	46	@	47
Oats, from store		@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	65	@	75
HIDES—℔ lb—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	1½	@	2
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 75	@	11 00
Rump		@	11 50
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Gran'd		@	5¼
Standard A		@	5⅛
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4⅝
C. Yellow		@	4⅜
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 00
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	1 60
WOOL ℔ lb—Unwashed	8	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 26 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 25½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1.00 per bbl for Strained and $1.05 for Good Strained

TAR—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1.25 per barrel for Hard, $1.80 for Dip, and $1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady, 26½, 25¾c; rosin quiet, $1.30, 1.35; tar firm, 95 cents; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $2.00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	23
Rosin	1,039
Tar	82
Crude turpentine	19

Receipts same day last year—48 casks spirits turpentine, 366 bbls rosin, 99 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅞c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 9-16	cts. ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4⅞	" "
Low Middling	5 9-16	" "
Middling	5⅞	" "
Good Middling	6¼	" "

Same day last year, middling 7c. Receipts—450 bales; same day last year, 19.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40 to 50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm; 47½ to 50 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to 1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five-inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2,25; six-six, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent., with last loan at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, actual business in bankers' bills 483½@483¾ for demand; 479¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 480½. Commercial bills 479. Silver certificates 55¾@56½. Bar silver 56. Mexican dollars 45¼. Government bonds were weak; U. S. new 4's registered 117½; do. coupon, 418; U. S. 4's 107; do. coupon, 108; U. S. 2's, 95; U. S. 5's, registered, 109½; do. 5's, coupon, 110½. State bonds weak; N. C. 6's 120; 4's 102.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Rosin was steady. Spirits turpentine quiet.

CHARLESTON, April 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged,

SAVANNAH, April 21.—Spirits turpentine 25¼c bid, with sales of 330 casks; receipts 1,051 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,162 barrels; receipts 2,680 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 21.—After a sharp advance early in the forenoon the cotton market became weak under active liquidation. At the start shorts were almost demoralized by an advance of 5 1-2@6 1-2 points in futures and 1-32 in spot cotton at Liverpool, also an advance of 1-16@1-8 on the price of spot cotton in the South. Covering became general, with the market further supported by liberal buying orders from abroad. Although firm in tone the market showed some irregularity on the first call. April and May advancing 4 to 6 points respectively, July and August declining one point while the balance of the list were 2 to 4 points up on the first sales. At the close the feeling was very steady at a net loss of one point to an advance of four points, having rallied on light covering.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton was dull; middling 6 7-16c.

Cotton futures closed very steady; sales 254,500 bales; April 6.25, May 6.28, June 6.32c, July 6.36c, August 6.37c, September 6.37c, October 6.38c, November 6.39c, December 6.42c, January 6.45c.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 6 7-16c; middling gulf 6 11-16c: sales 335 bales.

Net receipts 67 bales; gross receipts 3,296 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,769 bales; exports to the Continent 363 bales; forwarded 1,042 bales; sales 335 bales; sales to spinners 35 bales; stock (actual) 185,376 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 776 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,011 bales; exports to France 1,159 bales; exports to the Continent 3,991 bales; bales; stock 97,088 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 59,355 bales; exports to Great Britain 32,204 bales; exports to France 6,897 bales; exports to the Continent 17,359 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,106,618 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,080,480; exports to France 756,206 bales; exports to the Continent 2,631,583 bales.

April 21—Galveston, steady at 5 13-16, net receipts 1,136 bales; Norfolk, firm at 6 3-16c, net receipts 767 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅜c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 6 7-16, net receipts 1,149 bales; Wilmington, firm at 6c, net receipts 450 bales; Philadelphia, quite at 6 11-16c, net receipts 80 bales; Savannah, firm at 5 13-16c, net receipts 1,187 bales; New Orleans, firm at 5 13-16c, net receipts 2,401 bales; Mobile, steady at 5⅞c, net receipts 340 bales; Memphis, firm at 6c, net receipts 761 bales; Augusta, steady at 6 5-16c, net receipts 467 bales; Charleston, firm at —, net receipts 21 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Flour was stronger, particularly on spring wheat grades; city mill patents $6 00@6 20. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red $1 12; No 1 Northern New York $1 16; options had an opening spurt on war news but immediately weakened under fine crop prospects and disappointing cables; a strong recovery followed in the late afternoon on a bad scare of shorts and further war news; closed ¼c up on May and 1¼@1⅜c higher on later months; No. 2 red May $1 09½@1 10¼, closed $1 10; July 93@94⅞c, closed 94⅝c; September 85¼@87⅛c, closed 87⅛c; December 85¼@87⅞c, closed 87⅛c. Corn—Spot strong; No. 2 38⅝c; options experienced an early decline under disappointing export developments and realizing, but turned strong with wheat and closed ⅜@½c net higher; May 36¼@36⅞, closed 36⅞c; July 37¼@37¾, closed 37⅞c. Oats—Spot strong; No. 2 31¼c; options, although quiet, advanced with other markets and closed ⅜c higher; May 30¾@31c, closed 31c. Lard was strong; Western steam $5 80; May $5 90, nominal; refined strong. Pork strong; mess $10 25@10 50; short clear $10 50@10 75; family $11 75. Butter steady; Western creamery 15@18c; do. factory 13@15½c; Elgins 18c; imitation creamery 15@17c; State dairy 15@17c; do creamery 15@18. Cheese steady; large white September 8¼@8½c. Tallow steady; city 3½@3⅝c; country 3⅝c, as to quality. Cotton seed oil firm; prime crude 19½@20c; do. yellow 22½@23. Petroleum dull. Rice steady. Molasses quiet. Cabbage steady; Southern $1 50@1 75. Coffee—Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 6⅞c; No. 7 jobbing 7⅛c; mild steady; Cordova 8¼@15c. Sugar—Raw strong and held higher; fair refining 3⅝c; centrifugal 96 test 4⅛c; sales 1,200 bags Muscovado 89 test at 5⅛c; refined strong, tending upward.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Cash quotations: Flour—the market was firm and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring $1 00; No. 3 spring 92c@$1 04; No. 2 red $1 11. Corn—No. 2 32@32½c. Oats—No. 2 27¼@27½; No. 2 white, free on board 30@31c; No. 3 white, free on board, 29½@30c. Rye—No. 2 55½c. Mess pork per bbl., $10 05@10 10. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 55. Short rib sides, loose, $5 40@5 75. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 60@5 70. Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 20.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 May 1 11½, $1 12, 1 10½, 1 12; July 88¼, 89⅛, 87⅛, 89c; September 81¼, 82¼, 80⅛, 82; December 80½, 81⅜, 79⅜, 81⅜c. Corn—May 31⅝, 32, 31⅛, 32c; July 32⅝, 33½, 32⅛, 33⅛; September 33⅞, 34, 33⅛, 34c. Oats—May 26⅜, 27¼, 26½, 27⅛c; July 23⅞, 24¼, 23⅜, 24⅛. Pork, per bbl.—May $10 05, 10 07½, 10 55, 10 07½; July $10 90, 11 27½, 10 67½, 11 27½. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $5 35, 5 55, 5 32½, 5 55; July $5 45, 5 65, 5 42½, 5 65: September $5 52½, 5 75, 5 50, 5 75. Ribs, per 100 lbs—May $5 35, 5 57½, 5 32½, 5 57½; July $5 45, 5 67½, 5 40, 5 67½.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; spot and month $1.03⅝@1.03¾; May $1.03¾@1.04; July 91½c bid; steamer No. 2 red $1.00½@1.01¼c; Southern wheat by sample $1.00@1.05; do on grade $1.00½@1.04. Corn dull; spot and month 36⅛@36¼c; May 36½@36⅝c; June 36⅝@36⅞c; July 37c bid; steamer mixed 35⅛@35⅜c. Southern white and yellow corn 37½@38c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 35c; No. 2 mixed 31½@32c. Lettuce $1.00@1.25 per basket.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in active demand and a large business done, with prices higher. American middling fair 4 1-16d; good middling 3 13-16d; American middling 4 1-16d; low middling 3 17-32d; good ordinary 3⅜d; ordinary 3 3-16d. The sales of the day were 20,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export and included 1,000 American. Receipts 7,000 bales, including 3,700 American. Futures opened firm with a moderate demand and closed steady. American middling (l m c): April 3 37-64@3 38-64d buyer; April and May 3 37-64@3 38-64d buyer; May and June 3 37-64d buyer; June and July 3 38-64d seller; July and August 3 38-64d buyer; August and September 3 37-64@3 38-64d buyer; September and October 3 37-64d seller; October and November 3 36-64d buyer; November and December 3 35-64@3 36-64d buyer; December and January 3 35-64@3 36-64d buyer; January and February 3 35-64 3 36-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Georgie L Dickson, 509 tons, Anderson, Punta Gorda, Powers, Gibbs & Co.

Stmr Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

CLEARED.

Stmr Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 21, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Georgie L Dickson, 509 tons, Anderson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

City of Baltimore, 298 tons, Tower, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Kimon (Austrian), 1,244 tons, Saha, Powers, Gibbs & Co.

BARQUES.

Anitra (Nor), 547 tons, Simonsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Rigi (Nor), 499 tons, Sopff, Heide & Co.

FOR SALE AT CLOSE PRICES.

1000 Caddies Damaged Tobacco.

500 Boxes Sound Tobacco.

100 Barrels Molasses all grades

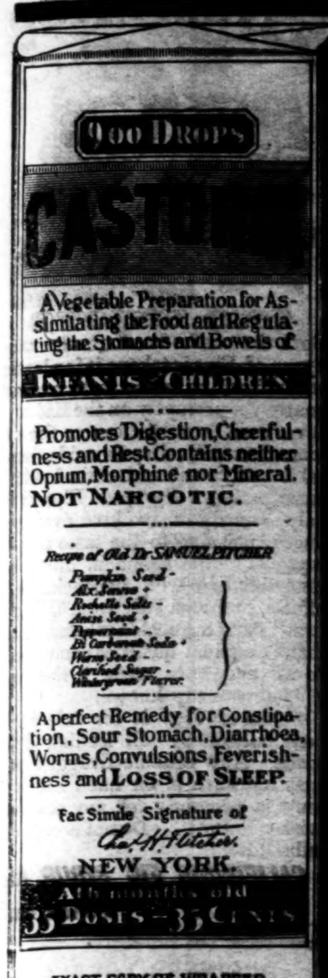
50 Barrels Cider.

100 Cases Star Lye.

200 Bags Coffee.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

mar 16 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.



CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AN ADONIS OF EGYPT.

NENKHEFTA, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL MAN IN THE WORLD.

His Mummy Found In a Cemetery Near the City of El Kab—"The Sun Smiled Upon Him," but He Died Like Other Mortals—Wife and Son In Tomb With Him.

The Adonis of Egypt 5,400 years ago is again among men. Not as he was when women bowed before him and his every gesture was looked upon almost as if it were that of a god, but swathed in the habiliments of the regulation mummy. Centuries before imperial Cæsar died and turned to clay this man ruled the dwellers on 250,000 acres with a rod of iron. The women adored him for his beauty. The men feared and respected him for his wisdom.

Near the city of El Kab, which is situated 75 miles north of the present site of Cairo, there lies an ancient cemetery so old that even the men to whom the papyrus scrolls are as familiar as the waters of the Nile are unable to say when it was first devoted to the purpose of housing the mortal tenements of the old Egyptians. The archæologist has long found it a fruitful field for research, and many a mummy that today is gazed on in the museums with round eyed wonder was undisturbed here for thousands of years.

It so happened that a short time ago persons prospecting for new fields in a hill in the cemetery described discovered a little pit which apparently had never been made the subject of investigation. Excavation brought to light the fact that it was not only something new, but from the archæologist's standpoint one of the most important finds in a very long time. The pit was the entrance to a solid chamber of rock containing a number of stone coffins or sarcophagi. Besides these there lay upon the floor of the chamber a number of statues. Examination of the various contents showed that one of the sarcophagi contained the mummy of Nenkhefta, and the roll of papyrus and the inscriptions on the sarcophagus both gave the information that these were the mortal remains of "the most beautiful man in Egypt and probably the world."

When the wrappings of the mummy of this ancient Adonis were unfolded, there was nothing to indicate that the remains were those of a man of any beauty whatsoever. The grinning skeleton looked exactly like those of today. The only odd fact was that the shape of the skull, the hands and the feet were, while unmistakably Egyptian, of more classic mold than those of most mummies. The formation of the skull also indicated that its owner when alive possessed great mental development, thus justifying the pleasant things which were said about him in the perfectly preserved roll of ancient manuscript which recited his history.

Some of the archæologists here were at first inclined to doubt the accuracy of the claims made regarding this find, but investigation showed that there was no cause for doubt whatever. It would have been impossible to perpetuate a fraud of this sort. The papyrus roll, which told the history of Nenkhefta, set forth that his dominion extended over 42 miles of the banks of the Nile. His residence was termed Nishwaka, which is supposed to mean that the village where he lived bore that title. "Great were his flocks, oh, ruler of rulers," says the manuscript. "None was so wise. None was so beloved. The sun smiled on him when he journeyed abroad, and when he looked with displeasure a sorrow as of death came upon him who had caused it. He was to his people what the waters of the Nile are to Egypt. Great is his name. No man who lives was so beautiful. There is none to take his place."

Perhaps there was a touch of oriental extravagance in this, but among the statues found on the floor of the chamber was one which unquestionably was intended to represent Nenkhefta. This was evidence sufficient that the inscription must not have been without cause. According to the standard of beauty which existed in Egypt in those days, Nenkhefta was certainly an Adonis. While in sculpture the ancient Egyptian was not equal to the genius of today he was a man of much skill, and there is no reason to doubt that the statue is a fairly faithful representation of "the most beautiful man in Egypt."

In the tomb of Nenkhefta were also the mummies of his wife and little son. It would appear from the information contained in the papyrus that this old time Egyptian was content with one wife, something of a rarity in those days. He was evidently an exception to all rules, however, and this probably accounts for the presence of the mummies of his wife and son in his tomb. It is believed that if he had had more than one wife there would be some evidence in the form of inscription or otherwise to indicate that this was his favorite wife and the mother of his son. It is held that this must have been his only son from the statement on the papyrus scroll, "There is none to take his place."

Nenkhefta's wife was named Nyleptha. This is the inscription on her sarcophagus, "Nyleptha, the Queen of Nenkhefta, Greatest of Rulers." Nothing is said as to whether or not she was beautiful, as it is plainly evident that the effulgence of Nenkhefta was such that any womanly charm in his family was practically lost sight of.—Washington Post.

The Arrow Hung In Midair.

An actor tells the following story: I remember seeing at a German theater in Wiesbaden a performance of the drama of "William Tell." I was told by the manager of the theater that the stage effects in the play were extremely fine, and that I was to wait until the scene where Tell's splendid marksmanship was made apparent to see something that would astonish me.

I did wait patiently as I could until that scene, and I was certainly astonished. The scene arrived where Tell is to shoot the apple from his son's devoted head. As I gathered from the subsequent occurrence, the apple and Tell's crossbow were connected by an invisible wire, along which the arrow was to speed to the target. At the proper cue the arrow did speed half way toward the apple and there stuck, to all appearance in midair.

In vain did the doughty Tell shake his bow to "joggle" the arrow to its mark.

The son of Tell looked very frightened and didn't know what was happening. The apple firmly fixed on his youthful cranium was bobbing about, the audience was laughing, and the laugh burst into a roar when one of Gesler's guards, looking painfully like a gentleman who might officiate on one of the tramcars during the day, took in the situation and coming forward from his position at the side of young Tell, calmly gave the recalcitrant arrow a smart rap with his spear, when it sped on its way and buried itself in the apple on the boy's head.—Pearson's Weekly.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

She Met Him.

He will probably never grumble again, no matter how late she is in keeping an appointment. They were to meet at the bridge, the Brooklyn end, and from there start for their destination, which was in Brooklyn. There was one thing she made up her mind to, and that was that she would not be late. And she was not. But there was no one to meet her. She waited minute after minute and quarter hour after quarter hour, but no husband. She began to be very angry, when suddenly a bright idea occurred to her. "I'll warrant," she said, "that that man is waiting for me on the other side of the bridge." She took the next car and went over. There he was, calmly chatting with a friend. In the car she remarked to him that she had waited some time. It is she who tells the story. "And I had all the car with me," she says in the course of her recital, "and he couldn't say a word. Then when he got over to the Brooklyn side I took him up to the policeman who was standing there. 'Officer,' I said, 'do you know when I came on to this bridge?' 'Why, yes,' he said, 'I noticed you because you waited so long. You came here just an hour ago.' And to think that man was standing there as calmly as possible, without a thought that he had a wife anywhere in the world!"—New York Times.

Missing Fire.

"Glad to hear your son is getting on so well in the volunteers, Wicks. I understand he is making quite a stir in the regiment on account of his shooting."

"That's right," said Wicks proudly. "He's going in for the Bisley shoot next year. That boy can use the rifle, and I'm going to let him develop his talent. He'll be one of the best shots in the world."

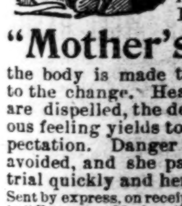
"Well, I hope for his sake that the old idea isn't true—that the next world is really a continuation of what we do here."

"What do you mean, sir?"

"However good a shot he may be in this world, I suppose you hope he will miss fire in the next?"

Wicks is telling it to all his friends now.—Strand Magazine.

The Hand THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE



rules the world. But few appreciate the danger to which the expectant mother is exposed, and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of approaching motherhood. By the use of

"Mother's Friend"

the body is made to yield pleasantly to the change. Headache and nausea are dispelled, the depressed and nervous feeling yields to one of hopeful expectation. Danger to life of mother is avoided, and she passes through the trial quickly and her recovery is rapid. Sent by express, on receipt of price, $1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free upon application.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

je 20 tf   su fr we

Farmers and Distiller's

SUPPLIES.

Fancy and Staple Groceries,

Hoop Iron, Glue. Hay,

Corn, Oats, &c., &c.

A small consignment Yam Potatoe Slips.

HALL & PEARSALL,

mar 31 tf   Wholesale Grocers.

FASHIONS CHANGE

BUT

POZZONI'S

Complexion

POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless: and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

AN EPISODE.

She pours the tea, and as her hand
Above the dainty china lingers
I raise my own right hand aloft
And seize upon the jeweled fingers.

"You'll break the teacup, Jack!" she cries.
And on the floor I hear it clatter.
"Oh, what care I for cups," I say,
"While you have got a heart to shatter!"

"Don't break it, that's a dear," she says;
"The cup, I mean!" And then, with laughter,
I tell her it is not her cup,
But heart, her humble servant's after.

"You've broken that long since," she sighs.
"I never can forgive you, never!"
And—well, she did, and now she's come
To make and pour my tea forever!

—E. C. R. in What to Eat.

LONDON SLUMS.

The Rent Collector and the Difficulties He Encounters There.

Slum property apparently has its drawbacks, though it is generally regarded as the most profitable, for most of the owners do not as a rule allow such trifles as repairs to reduce the amount of the rents.

"This work is breaking up my nervous system," said a man who has been collecting rents for years in some of the worst slums. "I am really beginning to feel that I shall meet my death at it.

"Much ill feeling of which I am the victim is engendered between landlord and tenant over the question of repairs. It does not pay to be always repairing such broken down property, though of course repairs are always being asked for, and some people have a decidedly unpleasant manner of trying to impress on me the necessity for such.

"They are continually alluring me into all sorts of undesirable traps. I nearly broke my neck once by walking up a dark staircase in which a few boards were broken and loose, and the woman who had asked me to walk up calmly told me to get my master to have it mended. If there is a dark, rickety staircase without a banister, I am sure to be asked to walk up it, and on one occasion I was nearly frightened out of my wits by my head coming in contact with some hanging paper and plaster which had fallen from a passage ceiling and was suspended by a very meager support.

"In addition to all this the tenants, when they hear I am about, put pails of water and broom handles in the dark passages I may traverse, besides making other preparations for bestowing similar delicate attentions on me.

"Only recently a woman asked me to come and look at the awful state of repair of one of her rooms. She took me to a large cupboard and opened it and the corpse of a man tumbled into the room. It was only her poor, dear husband, she said, whom she had stowed there for convenience till the coffin arrived. Of course she had put him there only to give me a pleasant little surprise, and she was so successful that a doctor advised me to lay up for a week.

"Sometimes a brick or two will be aimed at my head without my being able to discover whence it came, and I have just had an interview with a man who showed me a broken window through which he had shoved his wife's head backward and forward by way of chastisement, and he expressed what exquisite delight he would take in doing the same to me if the window was not soon mended.

"All this is quite apart from the trouble I have in obtaining money."—Pearson's Weekly.

Ian Maclaren on Scott.

"Scott was all gold, and even the nuggets are not enough; the gravel ought to be sifted and the gold dust gathered in, for Scott had such an affluence of knowledge, legend and poetry that he did not write by measure, but put his hand into his pocket and threw out money that any might pick it up. What one is afraid of is that Scott is being raised to the elevation of a classic, and that is the same thing as taking a man out of the house of commons, where he is an active figure, and placing him in the stately seclusion of the house of lords. I do not know a single page of Scott that is not readable, and I do not know a single page that would shake a man's faith or bring a blush to a woman's cheek. Why do not people read Scott as they ought to? Some say that he is not interesting, and others object to his style. Why, Carlyle himself brought the charge against Scott that he was amusing. Amusing! One of the grandest functions of fiction is to be amusing in the right sense—that of lifting up the weight and care of daily life from men's minds by leading them into regions of sentiment and romance."

The Nearest Approach.

An English tourist visited Arran, and being a keen disciple of Izaak Walton, was arranging to have a day's good sport.

Being told that the cleg, or horsefly, would suit his purpose admirably for a lure, he addressed himself to Christy, the highland servant girl, "I say, my girl, can you get me some horseflies?"

Christy looked stupid, and he repeated his question. Finding that she did not yet comprehend him, he exclaimed:

"Why, girl, did you never see a horsefly?"

"Naa, sir," said the girl, "but a wanse saw a coo jump ower a preshipice."—Rambler.

Prospective Shortage of Oxygen.

Persons who happen to be inconvenienced by dearth of anxieties are invited to agitate their spirits by contemplation of the prospect of a shortage of oxygen in the atmosphere. It seems that there are well informed persons, Lord Kelvin among them, who find reason to believe that this calamity is impending. The figures (estimated) in the case are that the world uses annually 6,500,000,000 tons of oxygen for breathing purposes and nearly half as much for fires. This is a big consumption. To repair it we rely on vegetation, which we are pretty constantly restricting. So we use more and more oxygen all the time and make less and less.

No wonder Lord Kelvin says the earth is undergoing "a steady loss of oxygen." As yet, though, the atmosphere does not show it, and it may be a few thousand years yet before the difference will be measurable. To the shortsighted the prospect may not seem distressing, but folks who need anxieties should not neglect this one, since, after all, in anxieties and ancestry and such things a little remoteness does no harm.—Harper's Weekly.

Extenuation.

"I can tell when my wife buys something she considers extravagant."

"How can you tell?"

"She always explains that she bought it with a $5 bill she happened to have tucked away."—Chicago Record.

The citizen who is determined to take care of himself alone is of very little use to a community, and few tears are shed when he takes his final departure.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

REDUCED RATES IN MAY

The Seaboard Air Line announces the following Reduced Rates for Special Occasions to take place in May.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd–4th, with final limit May 31st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

National Order of Elks.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 7th–9th, with final limit of fifteen days.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 17th–19th, with final limit to June 4th.

NORFOLK, VA

Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd–6th, with final limit of fifteen days.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Twentieth of May Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 16th–19th, and one cent per mile travelled from points within a radius of two hundred miles; tickets on sale 18th–19th with final limit May 23rd.

Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Rate of one cent per mile travelled, tickets on sale May 18th–19th with final limit May 23rd.

For full information in regard to these rates call on or address any Agent of the Seaboard Air line or write to

T. J. ANDERSON,

General Passenger Agent,

ap 8 tf   Portsmouth, Va.

TUBE-ROSE BULBS.

We have quite a nice lot of Tube-rose Bulbs on hand at

10 Cents Per Dozen.

Specially low price to any one purchasing from 100 to 1,000.

EASTER EGG DYES,

FLOWER SEEDS,

NURSING BOTTLES,

any everything else pertaining to the Drug business.

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Y. M. C. A. Building,

mar 11 tf   Wilmington, N. C.

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
J. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.   jan 1 tf

CURE YOURSELF!

Big G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

The C. W. Polvogt Co

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PARISIAN NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS.

During this week we shall exhibit a handsome and varied collection of exclusive designs in high priced Novelties at low prices in all the new and leading shades.

New Black Silks! New Fancy Silks!

French Organdies 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents.
French Madras, very wide, 15 cents.
Linen Crash for skirts 15 and 20 cents.
Jewel Belts –2 to $1.50 in silver, gold and oxidize.

Our Infant and Children's Lace Caps

have arrived, 25c to $2.00.

Write for samples and mention this paper.

Sole Agents for W. B. Corsets and Standard Patterns.   ap 17 tf

TO THE PUBLIC!

Notwithstanding we are moving one of our Ice Machines away from here, we still have a capacity to make 85 tons of Ice per day, which is four times as much as has ever been consumed in Wilmington, including the Sounds, Beaches and Southport, in any one day. Until further notice we will sell you Ice at the following prices:

In lots of 10 to 25 Pounds, 35c per 100.
In lots of 25 lbs and less than a ton, 25c per 100
In one to two ton lots, $3.50 per ton.
In lots of one ton or over at Factory, $2.50 ton.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

mar 18 tf

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

THE MAINE QUESTION

To Consider When Sick Is How to Get Well. The Answer Is: Go to

Jackson Springs

For a month or two, or order a few crates of the water.

Read the following letter from Judge Thos. H. Sutton:

Hon. Thomas H. Sutton, of N. C., Judge of First N. C. Criminal Court, says:

TARBORO, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.

H. E. THOMPSON, Prop. Jackson Springs, West End, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of 31st ult. received. In reply I take pleasure in saying that I spent two weeks at Jackson Springs in August of the present year. I was very feeble when I arrived there, suffering from Dyspepsia, and was not able to go from the hotel to the Spring, but after two weeks at the Springs I received beneficial effects from the curative power of its waters, and verily believe that these waters, springing out of the deep sand section of Moore County saved my life, or at least prolonged it to this day.

I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the Jackson Springs Watar is a specific for Dyspepsia, and the best water on earth for this one universal complaint of mankind. You may use this letter as you may think is best for the benefit of mankind. Yours, Respectfully,

THOMAS H. SUTTON.

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

For further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON, Proprietor,

mar 15 tf   West End, Moore County, N. C.

Save Something Every Week

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CAPITAL $25,000.   SURPLUS $10,000.

We want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 o'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit.   ap 8 tf

Capital $125,000.   Surplus and Profits $75,000.

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Makes a specialty of supplying all customers desiring to borrow on good security, at lowest rates. No interest paid on deposits. Safety deposit boxes to rent at from $4 to $8 per annum. We study the interest of our customers and solicit your account.

J. W. NORWOOD, President.   D. L. GORE, Vice-President.   LEE H. BATTLE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. NORWOOD,	D. L. GORE,	S. P. McNAIR,	SAM'L BEAR, JR.
J. S. WORTH,	C. W. WORTH,	W. E. SPRINGER,	E. J. POWERS,
H. L. VOLLERS,	P. L. BRIDGERS,	G. A. NORWOOD.	ap 19 tf

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day, According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.

feb 25 tf   Goldsboro, N. C.

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS for rent.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate.   oc 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. Double Daily Service

Schedule in Effect Jan. 25, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p.m., Pembroke 5:46 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:28 p. m., Hamlet 6.55 p. m. Connects at Hamlet with train 41 for Charlotte and Atlanta, and with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:34 p. m., Sanford 5:03 p. m., Hamlet 6:53 p. m., Rockingham 7:30 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Athens 3:45 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m. Connects at Weldon with train from Richmond and all Northern points. Pullman sleeper, Portsmouth to Nashville, Tenn.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m., leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:35 a. m., Hamlet 5:10 a. m., Rockingham 5:28 a. m., Wadesboro 5:54 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:20 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:15 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m. Connections at Atlanta for all points South and West. Pullman sleeper, Washington to Atlanta, and Portsmouth to Chester.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12:05 noon. Connects at Hamlet with trains from Washington, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Atlanta.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:16 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:20 p. m., Hamlet 11:28 p. m., Sanford 1:09 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:30 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon. Pullman sleepers, Atlanta to Washington and Chester to Portsmouth.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va.   mar 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect April 10th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 10 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 18 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 25 "
Leave Sanford	1 48 "
Leave Climax	3 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 20 "
Leave Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 17 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 47 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 15 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave tokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 P. M
Leave Greensboro	12 17 "
Leave Climax	12 45 "
Leave Sanford	2 36 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 02 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 50 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 07 "
Leave Red Springs	5 43 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	2 45 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

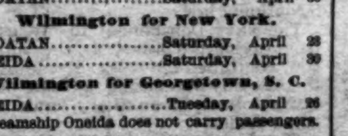
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.   W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ap 12 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA........Saturday April 23
CROATAN........Saturday, April 30

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN........Saturday, April 23
ONEIDA........Saturday, April 30

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA........Tuesday, April 26

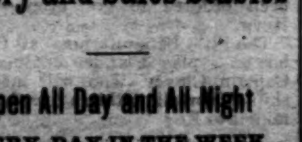
Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y.   ap 20 tf



Livery and Sales Stables

Open All Day and All Night

EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

First-Class EquiPment

In Every Branch.

Hacks and Baggage Line to and From All Trains.

HORSES BOARDED.

Furniture Wagons with Careful Drivers.

S. P. COWAN & CO.,

Second between Princess and Chesnut Streets. Telephones both companies No. 15.   jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule in Effect April 10, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.00 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10:46 a. m., Warsaw 11.04 a. m., Goldsboro 12:05 a. m., Wilson 12:55 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:42 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 4:43 p. m., Petersburg 5.52 p. m., Richmond 7:15 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:20 p. m., Baltimore 1:06 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:42 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:03 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 4.00 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5:09 p. m., Chadbourn 5:41 p. m., Marion 6:43 p. m., Florence 7:25 p. m., Sumter 9:10 p. m., Columbia 10:20 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:25 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 5:25 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:55 a. m., Tarboro 12:38 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:05 p. m., Wilson 2:37 p. m., Goldsboro 3:20 p. m., Warsaw 4:11 p. m., Magnolia 4.24 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.20 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:27 p. m., Jacksonville 7:40 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 6.45 a. m., Atlanta 8:20 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 3:00 p. m., Denmark 4:47 p. m., Sumter 8:12 a. m., Florence 9:58 a. m., Marion 10:36 a. m., Chadbourn 11:38 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 12:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:55 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.09 a. m., arrive Latta 10.26 a. m., Dillon 10.30 a. m., Rowland 10.54 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.13 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.33 p. m., Latta 6.46 p. m., Pee Dee 7.10 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 12:08 a. m.; arrive Conway 1:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:45 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:35 p. m., Manning 7:04 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:43 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:55 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:14 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9:55 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:28 a. m., Cheraw 11:40 a. m., Wadesboro 12:35 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:00 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.25 p. m., Hartsville 9:20 p. m., Bennettsville 9:21 p. m., Gibson 9:45 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only at 9:55 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:27 a. m., Hartsville 11:10 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:35 a. m., Bennettsville 6:59 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:50 a. m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday at 7:00 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:45 a. m.; leave Darlington 8:55 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Darlington 6:29 p. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only at 8:15 a. m., Darlington 9.00 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:15 p. m., 11:16 p. m.; arrive Selma 3.15 p. m., Smithfield 3:23 p. m., Dunn 4:09 p. m., Fayetteville 4:45 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:13 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 10.54 a. m., Fayetteville 12:18 p. m., 10:19 p. m., Dunn 1:01 p. m., Smithfield 1:39 p. m., Selma 1:47 p. m.; arrive Wilson 2:35 p. m., 12:09 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:16 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:47 p. m., Creston 5:43 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

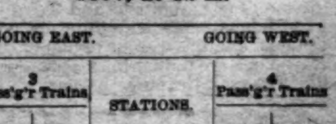
†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager   ap 10 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro........	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston........	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern........	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City..	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf   S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by   R. R. BELLAMY,
feb 1 tf   Druggist.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1898

DOES SPAIN REALLY MEAN TO FIGHT?

Can Spain Fight?—What Is the War Scare About?—Where Are Her Ships?

THEY ARE 3,700 MILES AWAY.

A Simple Blockade of Havana Would Starve the Spaniards Out—Aided by Our Regulars Gomez Could Drive Them Into the Sea in a Week.

The following double-leaded editorial appeared in the New York *World* of the 20th:

The cable yesterday announced the arrival of the Spanish ships Vizcaya and Oquendo at Cape Verde, ten days after their departure from Porto Rico.

These are among the fastest ships in the Spanish Navy. Acting as convoy to the torpedo-boats which they have joined, they could not reach Porto Rico again in less than twelve or fifteen days. They are now 3,700 miles from Havana—900 miles further than from New York to Queenstown.

With a forty-eight-hour ultimatum from this country impending, does this look as though Spain means to fight? Can Spain fight? Where will she fight? What is the "war scare" about which has caused a stagnation of trade and a suspension of enterprise —the most extraordinary illustration ever given of the cowardice of capital!

What are the facts?

On the 13th of March—that is thirty-eight days ago—the terrible new Spanish armada left Cadiz for Cuba. It has not yet arrived at Porto Rico. It is still at Cape Verde, across the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, 3,700 miles from Havana.

The six torpedo boat destroyers have not stirred from Cadiz. Four of Spain's battleships are laid up there for repairs. The rest of her navy is scattered over the world.

Where is the great naval fight to be?

With Porto Rico seized and Havana captured or blockaded, as could be done by our fleet in short order, Spain would have no coal supply for her ships on this side of the ocean. What this means we have learned from our recent experience with the New Orleans, which, coming from Liverpool, only 3,500 miles distant, was obliged to put into Halifax for coal.

The Spanish battleships and cruisers cannot carry coal enough to last them twenty-four hours after arriving on this side. The torpedo boats have to be supplied with coal daily. Since modern naval war is a matter of COAL, COAL, COAL, how can Spain put up a fight if we act promptly in seizing Havana and San Juan?

With this done it would be insanity for the Spanish fleet to come over. Should it do so it would fall an easy prey to our combined squadrons, with no end of coal and other supplies close at hand.

Where, we repeat, is this terrible war to be? In Cuba itself? A simple blockade of Havana would starve the Spaniards out. With the reinforcement of our regulars alone Gomez could drive them into the sea in a week.

Why this "scary feeling?" Why the talk of 400,000 volunteers? Why is business of any sort subject to a creeping palsy?

There is no occasion for it; but inasmuch as a foolish fear cannot be reasoned away, it behooves the Government to destroy its root by a short ultimatum and a swift and decisive campaign by sea and land. Let us have the nonsense over!

THE FLEET AT KEY WEST.

Under Orders to Sail at Four O'clock This Morning—Will Establish a Base at Matanzas.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., April 21.—At 7 o'clock this morning, Captain Sampson had received no orders from Washington relative to sailing. He was expecting some such instructions.

It was decided late to-night to send ashore from the New York for that ship's cutter, which had been put on the beach when preparations for action were made some weeks ago. This is believed to mean that landing parties will cut a considerable figure in the campaign. In fact, it is stated, though not officially, that the fleet will first go to Matanzas and there establish a base of operations.

Toward midnight a hurry message came ashore, ordering several officers of the flagship on board immediately. At 12.30 in the morning there was no movement on the part of the fleet, but signalling was still progressing and there were many signs of activity. No naval men were then ashore. At that hour one of the Cincinnati's stewards, who had missed the regular boat, went out in a hired craft. It was said that the fleet was under orders to sail at 4 o'clock.

2.35 A. M.—The warships lying in the inner harbor are apparently drawing nearer the flagship. Two are now moving out. They are thought to be the monitor Amphitrite and the gunboat Helena. The signalling is continuous, and the search lights of the New York are industriously sweeping the waters of the outer harbor.

POSTMASTER GARY RESIGNS.

Ill Health the Cause—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia His Successor.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Postmaster General Gary has resigned, and Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, has been named as his successor. In his letter to the President Mr. Gary stated that his only reason for leaving the Cabinet was the condition of his health.

It is stated at the White House that Postmaster General Gary's resignation had absolutely nothing whatever to do with our present foreign complications. It was owing entirely, it is stated, to the condition of Mr. Gary's health. He is suffering from a general break-down.

Charles Emory Smith, the new Postmaster General, is at present editor of the Philadelphia *Press*. He has been Minister to Russia, is an earnest, active Republican and known to public men throughout the United States. Mr. Smith's nomination was confirmed by the Senate this afternoon.

STIRRING EVENTS IN WASHINGTON.

Orders Issued to the Fleet at Key West to Blockade the Port of Havana.

THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

European Powers Notified of the Blockade—The President Will Call for 100,000 Volunteers—The Flying Squadron Awaiting Orders.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not yet officially declared so by Congress.

The stirring events of yesterday were succeeded to-day with rapidity by others of equal, importance culminating in the afternoon in orders for the departure of the North Atlantic squadron for Havana. This practically is an act of war, so that the war between this country and Spain may fairly be said to date from to-day, April 21st, 1898 Two minutes after the opening of the State Department this morning, word came from minister Woodford that the Spanish Government having anticipated and prevented his intention to present the President's ultimatum he had asked for his passports. The administration in a public statement announced that it regarded the action of the Spanish government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic action on the part of the United States and further stated that it regarded the course adopted by Spain as one placing upon that country the responsibility for the breach of unfriendly relations. Mr. Woodford's telegram resulted in the calling of a special cabinet meeting to arrange and outline

A Plan of Campaign

or rather to determine how to begin the execution of the plan of campaign already prepared by the strategic board of the army and navy departments. The immediate result was the order for the North Atlantic squadron to begin the blockade of Havana. How much further than this the cabinet progressed in its deliberations it is not possible to say for the obvious reason that the time has now come when the interests of the government require that the movement of ships and troops should be guarded with the greatest care from undue publicity in order to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of the information.

The North Atlantic Squadron,

under Captain Sampson, makes a splendid array of fine vessels, comprising battleships such as the Iowa and Indiana; monitors like the Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite; armored cruisers like the New York, flagship; protected cruisers, such as the Cincinnati, Marblehead and Montgomery; gunboats like the Vicksburg, Wilmington and Annapolis; regular torpedo boats such as the Ericsson, Cushing, Winslow and the like, not to speak of the large number of fast yachts and other vessels that have been added to the fleet by purchase. This force is quite competent to blockade all the ports in Cuba, or at least all of the ports connected by rail with Havana, and so likely to be used to supply that place in the event of siege with food and munitions of war. This statement is to be taken with the understanding that it does not contemplate the coming to Cuban waters of the Spanish fleet. In such case, the probable policy would be to abandon the blockade aud endeavor to force the Spanish fleet to battle.

Minister Woodford.

Minister Woodford's action during the day, as reported to the State Department in a late telegram, indicated that he was following a carefully prepared programme. A significant feature of his message was the statement that the Spanish government notified him that it regarded the withdrawal of Minister Polo yesterday as terminating the diplomatic negotiations, showing that it was not disposed to accept the expressed intention of our government to continue Mr. Woodford as a medium of communication until Saturday noon. Mr. Woodford also announced that he had instructed Consul General Bowen at Barcelona to cause all American consuls in Spain to immediately withdraw from the country. He further stated that he had informed the Spanish government, after asking for his passports, that he had placed the American legation in Madrid and American interests in Spain generally, in the hands of the British embassy. The ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, is not at present in Madrid, so American interests will be confided to the British charge, Sir George G. F. Bonham.

To Blockade Havana.

To all intents and purposes this relieves the State Department from further negotiations as to Cuba, save those relating to privateering, neutrality observances and the like. It was found necessary to frame a notice to the Powers of the intention of our government to establish a blockade of Havana, a notification required by international law.

The Navy Department to-day, aside from giving the orders to the squadron, continued the work of adding to the navy by purchasing another ship at Norfolk as an auxiliary craft and some yachts.

The news of the actual beginning of war was received with gravity at the departments, and there were many speculations as to the destination of the Spanish squadron. One suggestion was that they would try to cut off the fine battleship Oregon now on its way from the Pacific coast around to join Captain Sampson's command. There is also some fear that the Oregon may be taken at an unfair advantage without knowledge of the existence of war by the Spanish torpedo destroyer Temmerarie, which is now lying at Buenos Ayres. Possibly with a view to avoiding a conflict in the Straits of Magellan, where she would be at a disadvantage, the Oregon has been ordered to go around Cape Horn.

The little Bancroft now at Boston, has been placed under command of Captain Clover. who will meet the ship at Norfolk within a few days and take it to Key West.

In the War Department

orders follow to and fro relative to the concentration of troops in the South, and Secretary Alger was several times in consultation with the President, resulting in the determination to call for 100,000 volunteers as soon as Congress passes the necessary legislation. The change in the composition of the cabinet, entirely unexpected, completed the list of important events of the day.

At about 4.45 o'clock this afternoon the President had a brief conference with the Attorney General, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretaries Day and Adee. Several telegrams were received and others presumably sent, but their purport was not disclosed. At 5.15 the President joined Secretary Long in a short walk.

For several days, especially to-day, the Secretary of the Treasury has received a large number of telegrams from collectors of customs at ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, stating that ships were being laden for Cuban ports. Large shipments of mules were being made from Southern ports, and beef and coal from those further north. The question as to whether these vessels should be permitted to sail was referred to the Attorney General and his opinion was that pending the passage of the bill prohibiting all exportations of articles of this character, this government should not interfere.

THE FLYING SQUADRON IS READY TO SAIL.

All the Ships Have Extraordinary Complements of Supplies and are Prepared for a Long Cruise.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FORT MONROE, April 21—Beginning with the reception of the first news bulletins from Washington today, intense excitement prevailed here, both on shore and among the men of the squadron. While the general duties of the day were attended to as usual under the strict discipline established by Commodore Schley, there was an undercurrent of feverishness that hurried along things with suggestiveness.

The officers who came ashore in the afternoon were notified that they must report on board at 10 o'clock by the latest, and that no all-night shore leaves would be granted. The officers of the Massachusetts were told that they must report at 5.30 o'clock on board, when leave might be granted for some few hours to see friends. These two orders led to all sorts of rumors, an annoying one being that the Massachusetts had been detached, which was promptly denied. At the hotels, where many of the officers are staying, there was great consternation, it being believed that the squadron would sail before morning.

At 4 o'clock, after the receipt of the Associated Press bulletin that the Key West fleet had moved and the further bulletin that the Spanish believed the ultimatum to be a declaration of war, Commodore Schley signalled from the Brooklyn for all engines to be coupled. The engines in port are uncoupled and not usually coupled until at sea, and the order was for the evident intention of making good time if an order was received. Arrangements were made for the telegraph stations on shore to remain open all night to receive dispatches.

Despite the strain on all nerves tonight, men and officers are enthusiastic to a degree and that was demonstrated when the torpedo boat Rodgers stopped by the Brooklyn on her way out to join the Key West squadron to ask permission of Commodore Schley to proceed. The men flocked to the forecastles of the vessels and cheered heartily. The Rodgers went out once before, but rubbed on a sand-bar and slightly injured her screw. While the injury was not severe it was thought best to fix it and the work was completedt o-day. She went out of Hampton Roads at a terrific rate.

The colliers assigned to the squadron, the Merrimac and the Saturn, are not yet quite ready, but may be in a day or so. They are fast boats and can catch the squadron, which, in squadron array, will not attempt to make more than twelve knots an hour. The hospital boat is still in the hands of the shipbuilders, being converted, and cannot be ready with a crew for several days. These things, however, have no effect upon the starting of the squadron. Captain Higgins said to-night that any statement to the effect that the Massachusetts had been ordered to go to New York city for defence of that harbor was untrue.

All of the ships have extraordinary complements of coal, water, oil and provisions, and are ready for a long cruise.

BLANCO'S MANIFESTO.

If the United States Want the Island o Cuba Let Them Come and Take It—The Ultimatum to Spain.

By Cable to the Monring Star.

HAVANA, April 21.—Governor General Blanco in a manifesto issued to day says:

"If the United States want the island of Cuba let them come and take it. Perhaps the hour is not far distant in which these Carthagenians of America will find their Zama in this island of Cuba, which Spain discovered, peopled and civilized and which will never be anything else but Spanish. It is our turn to have the honor of defending her and we will know how to do it with decision and an effort many a time put forth.

"To arms, then, fellow countrymen, to arms! There will be a place for all in the fight. Let all co-operate and contribute with the same firmness and enthusiasm to fight the eternal enemy of the Spanish name, emulating the exploits of our ancestors, who always exalted high their country's fame and honor. To arms! Cry a thousand times 'Viva Espana,' 'Viva El Rey Elfonso XIII,' 'Viva La Regente,' 'Viva Cuba always Spanish.'"

HAVANA, April 21.—At a meeting yesterday of the directors of the Spanish Bank it was agreed to declare compulsory the acceptance of paper money at its value on the day of presentation, and estates to receive it at the previous day's value.

The movement of troops continue, and there are daily conferences of the Generals and the Spanish Admiral at the palace.

It is currently reported here that the insurgents have declined to confer with the delegation of the colonial government which was sent to treat with them for a broader view of autonomy. It is added that the insurgents will only accept Spanish Generals as mediators.

The announcement of the United States' ultimatum to Spain caused great enthusiasm at the theatres last night, the audience making a bellicose demonstration against the United States.

VOLUNTEER ARMY BILL.

Time of Enlistment of the State Guards Reduced to One Year.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate committee on military affairs to-day amended the volunteer army bill by reducing the time of enlistment of members of the national guard, where the guard of each State enlists as a body, from three years to one.

Another amendment reduces the rank of staff officers, the highest rank of those of the staff of the commander being lieutenant colonel. A proviso at the end of Section 10 terminates the appointment and assignments to staff service when the officers so assigned shall be relieved.

A dispatch from Madrid says the war Minister has been authorized to call out 80,000 reserves. Three vessels loaded with troops left Cadiz, destination unknown.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Three Important Measures for the National Defence Passed by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions Passed Authorizing the President to Prohibit Exportation of Coal and Other War Material—A Contested Election Case.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Three important measures were passed by the Senate this afternoon, all of which relate largely to the national defence. The sundry civil bill, which has been pending for two weeks and which carries a large amount of money intended to be used in the strengthening of the coast defences, was finally passed. The Naval appropriation bill was immediately taken up and practically completed, although pending the discussion of an amendment concerning the price of armor plate, the bill was displaced in order that the measure temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war might be considered. After a long discussion the bill as amended by the committee was passed. A joint resolution was adopted giving the President the power to prevent the exportation of coal and other war material.

Just before adjournment it became known among Senators that Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, who had been ill for several weeks, was dead. The formal announcement of his death was not made, but will be when the Senate convenes to-morrow.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following resolution:

"That the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient, to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States until otherwise ordered by Congress."

When the Sundry Civil Bill was laid before the Senate, its consideration being by agreement under the five minutes rule, a number of amendments were made to the bill and it was then passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was laid before the Senate. The bill as it passed the House carried $38,014,058. As it was reported to the Senate it carries $46,277,558.

Pending the consideration of the Naval bill, Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, called up the resolution introduced a few days ago and reintroduced to-day relating to the exportation of coal and other war materials. After so amending the resolution as to enable the President not only to lay but to raise the embargo, the resolution was passed without division.

The reading of the Naval bill was then resumed and completed, with its amendments, at 2.40 P. M. As the bill was about to pass, the armor matter was brought up, and as it was likely to lead to debate, Senator Hawley brought up the Volunteer Army bill, which was considered by unanimous consent. The bill has been fully described in these dispatches, together with to-day's amendments by the Senate Military Committee. The bill, after an extended discussion, was passed.

Consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was then resumed, in order that certain amendments might be offered.

Senator Butler proposed an amendment that the government should pay no more than $400 a ton for armor plate, and appropriating $1,500,000 for an armor plate factory and $1,000,000 for manufacture of armor plate for vessels now being constructed. The amendment went over.

The Senate at 5.50 P. M., on motion of Senator Quay, Pennsylvania, went into executive session and adjourned at 7.06.

House of Representatives.

The consideration of the contested election case, Patterson vs Carmack, from the 10th Tennessee district, was interrupted to day to allow the passage of the joint resolution to authorize the President in his discretion to prohibit exportation of coal and other war material. The measure is considered of vital importance, to prevent the shipment of coal to Cuban, Porto Rico and other ports where it could be used by Spain. The Speaker signed it just before the House adjourned.

The contested election case is something of a novelty because both the contestant and the contestee are Democrats. Mr. Patterson, however, was affiliated in the last campaign with the "gold" Democrats and Republicans. The Democrats displayed considerable bitterness. They fought the consideration of the case and with the aid of some Republicans succeeded in defeating it. The vote will be taken to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

Two resolutions of inquiry reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee were adopted. One called upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit all correspondence between Consul General Lee and the State Department between May 1st, 1896, to the present time.

The second requested him to inform the House what steps, if any, had been taken to protect the lives and property of the 300 Americans left by Consul Brice at Matanzas.

The bill reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee to restore Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to American citizenship was passed.

At 5.45 the House adjourned.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Again Defeated New York Games Elsewhere.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 21.—Seymour was as wild as a hare to-day, and in consequence Philadelphia again defeated New York. Score: Philadelphia, 13; New York, 4.

Louisville.—Louisville, 2; Chicago, 8.

Baltimore.—Baltimore, 5; Boston, 10.

Cincinnati.—Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburg, 6.

Washington. — Washington, 7; Brooklyn, 5.

There are indications that the War Department is acting with the purpose of concentrating no less than 80,000 men at the Gulf ports within the next ten days, ready for embarkation to Cuba.

PITCHER'S
CASTORIA
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT
Has the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper.

THE ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN.

The Correspondence Between the State Department at Washington and the American Minister at Madrid.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following statement of the text of the ultimatum to Spain was issued today:

"On yesterday, April 20, 1898, about 11 o'clock A. M., the Department of State served notice of the purpose of this Government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of the resolutions passed by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst.

After the receipt of this notice, the Spanish Minister forwarded to the State Department a request for his passports which were furnished to him on yesterday afternoon. Copy of the instructions to Woodford is herewith appended. The United States Minister at Madrid was, at the same time instructed to make a like communication to the government of Spain. This morning the department received from General Woodford a telegram, a copy of which is hereunto attached, showing that the Spanish government had broken off diplomatic relations with this government. This course renders unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States."

"*April 20th, 1898.*—Woodford, Minister, Madrid—You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the Congress of the United States on the 19th—approved today—in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba. In obedience to that act the President directs you to immediately communicate to the government of Spain said resolutions with the formal demand of the government of the United States that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step, the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished, to leave the government and controle of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish.

"If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23rd day of April, instant, there be not communicated to this Government by that of Spaina full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution where the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as to carry the same into effect.

"(Signed) SHERMAN."

MADRID, April 21.—(Received 9.02 A. M.)—"Sherman, Washington—Early this (Thursday) morning, immediately upon the receipt of your open telegram, and before I had communicated the same to the Spanish government, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs notified me that diplomatic relations are broken between the two countries and that all official communications between their respective representatives have ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports. Turn legation over to British embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. Have notified consuls.

"(Signed) WOODFORD."

THE ISSUE OF WAR.

Spain's Lack of Coal and Provisions May Bring Hostilities to a Premature Ending.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Barcelona, via Paris, says:

Grave apprehensions are entertained in the highest government circles that the issue of war may be decided not by valor and enthusiasm and dogged perseverance, "qualities of which the Spaniards possess an abundance, but by reserves of coal and victuals, of which they have made but scanty provision in Cuba. It appears that in respect to coal in particular they are worse off than they have hitherto imagined."

The Spanish government, firmly believing down to the very last moment that peace would be preserved through the intercession of the Pope and the powers, neglected to lay in sufficient provision of coal, despite the representations made to them by one or two far-seeing naval officers. Besides, it is believed, they never once inquired of the British or other neutral governments whether coal would be regarded as contraband of war. The result is said to be a state of things which may be fraught with unpleasant surprises and bring hostilities to a premature end.

This alarming story comes from an excellent source, quite above all suspicion, even of hostility to the cabinet.

WARM WIRELETS.

Senator Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi, died at his apartments in Washington, D. C., yesterday. His death was not unexpected, the end having been foreseen for several days.

Hounding Celebrities.

Dr. Paul Garnier, a French specialist in lunacy, has been giving some information about the insane men and women who follow celebrities about and fall in love with them. The doctor has to send two or three women of this sort to asylums every month, and nothing is known of the cases by the public. Good looking priests, the doctor declares, are notably marks for the attention of such females. After the priests, but in a lesser degree, come the members of parliament whose names are most frequently in the newspapers or who make good speeches in the chamber, the authors and the handsome actors. The latter, like the priests, have often been threatened by their jealous admirers. In some instances women have gone to the theaters with loaded revolvers ready to fire at them, but for some reason or other have failed to carry out their purpose. As to actresses, Dr. Garnier states that their dangerous adorers are terribly numerous. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has sometimes to be watched over very carefully. Her worshipers secrete themselves in all sorts of places in order to see her enter or leave her theater or her residence. The special detectives have had to interfere on two noted occasions in order to save the famous actress from the bullets or the daggers of maniacs who resolved to injure or kill her because she refused to respond to their flatteries and passionate declarations of love.

AMERICA'S GREATEST medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which accomplishes wonderful cures of blood diseases when all other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable sure. †

LATE ADVICES FROM MADRID.

The Ultimatum of the United States Considered a Declaration of War.

NO REPLY WILL BE MADE.

General Woodford Given His Passports. Hostilities Will Begin at the Expiration of the Time Mentioned in the Ultimatum.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, April 21, 11:16 A. M.—The ultimatum of the United States was received early this morning in English. The Spanish government immediately broke off diplomatic relations with the United States, notifying the United States minister to this effect before he was able to present any note.

The news of the rupture was received calmly. There is no excitement apparent anywhere.

Spain's action to-day is considered a virtual declaration of war, and hostilities may be begun immediately.

3:20 P. M.—The semi-official note issued this afternoon says: "The Spanish government, having received the ultimatum of the President of the United States, considers that the document constitutes a declaration of war against Spain, and that the proper form to be adopted is not to make any further reply, but to await the expiration of the time mentioned in the ultimatum before opening hostilities. In the meantime the Spanish authorities have placed their possessions in a state of defence and their fleet is already on its way to meet that of the United States."

4 P. M.—The Queen Regent presided this afternoon at the cabinet council. Senor Sagasta, the Premier, announced the departure of Senor Polo y Bernabe from Washington and that the United States minister, Gen. Woodford, had been informed that it would be useless to present any note.

The British ambassador, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, called upon Senor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and informed him that the affairs of the American legation were in his (the ambassador's) hands.

4.30 P. M.—General Woodford arrived at the station about a quarter of an hour in advance of the hour at which the train was scheduled to leave. The train started half an hour late and during the interval General Woodford conversed with the representatives of the foreign press and a number of private friends.

An immense crowd gathered at the station, composed of all classes. A strong force of police and civic guards maintained order while amid the crowd moved a large number of private detectives. A detachment of the civil guards accompanied General Woodford to the frontier. The retiring minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued.

There is a bitter feeling here against Great Britain, especially on the contraband-of-war and privateer questions. It is the belief of the general public that Great Britain is playing, in an underhand manner, the game of the United States.

5.35 P. M.—In the Spanish Senate to-day Marshal Martinez Campos asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Gullon, to make a statement regarding the relations between Spain and the United States, whereupon the minister replied that all relations were broken off. The former Captain General of Cuba then made a patriotic speech, in which he declared that Cuba will never lose her Spanish sovereignty.

Marshal De Campos said he warmly approved the wisdom displayed by the government, which had accepted voluntarily all propositions compatible with the dignity of Spain. He added that ever since 1820 the United States had "pursued its aim of seizing Cuba. If America belonged the Americans," he argued, "Spain ought to be considered an American power, for she has watered the soil of America with her blood."

He recalled the fact that there exist in the American continent forty million inhabitants of Spanish origin, "all favorable to the mother country" A resolution eloquently supported by several leading Senators pledging the assistance of the chamber to save the dignity of Spain, was carried with acclamation.

Senor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, thanked the Senate, "not in the name of the Liberal cabinet, but in the name of the government."

The President then delivered a patriotic oration, arousing intense enthusiasm.

At this afternoon's cabinet council Senor Sagasta addressed the Queen Regent thus: "In this solemn moment, when the first cannon shot is almost audible, the government is prepared to assume the entire responsibility for its decisions, but it considers it opportune that the Queen Regent should hear the opinion of all the political leaders and the influential men of all parties as well as the principal Generals."

Acceding to this proposal, the Queen Regent will commence the consultation this evening.

At the outset of proceedings in the congress (the lower house of the Cortes), the President, Marquis Vega d'Armijo, urged the necessity of the quickest possible organization of the House "to enable us to defend the honor and flag of our country." The chamber commenced forthwith the election of committees, and it is believed that the work of organization will be completed by Saturday. In the lobbies, Deputies of all parties were unanimous in saying that America must be resisted to the utmost.

9.30 P. M.—Enthusiastic processions are now moving through the principal streets. The mob gathered in front of the building of the Equitable Life Insurance Company and insisted upon the removal of the American eagle, which was thrown down and smashed to bits. The fragments were then carried through the streets by a cheering, yelling mob to the military club, where the members appeared upon the balcony and enthusiastically cheered the demonstrators, shouting, "Viva Espana" and "Down with the Yankees."

The civil governor of Madrid, Senor Aguiler, instead of prohibiting disorder, allowed complete liberty of action, mingling among the demonstrators. He was loudly cheered, especially when the American escutcheon was thrown from the balcony of the Equitable building and fell at his very feet. Aguiler, as if trampling upon the escutcheon, addressed the populace amid enthusiastic applause. He said: "The Spanish lion is aroused from his slumber. He will shake his mane and disperse the rest of the brute creation."

The demonstration then continued, a part of the mob proposing to demonstrate in front of the American legation, which is now under the British flag. It is hoped at the time this dispatch is sent that the crowd will disperse exhausted, having nothing upon which to wreck its vengeance.

La Correspondencia Espana suggests the expulsion of all foreigners. especially the newspaper correspondents.

The Note to Woodford.

The following is the text of the note received this morning by General Woodford from Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Dear Sir—In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform you that there has been sanctioned by the President of the republic a resolution of both chambers of the United States which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatens armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a declaration of war.

"The government of Her Majesty have ordered her minister to return without loss of time from North American territory, together with all the personnel of the legation.

"By this act the diplomatic relations hitherto existing between their respective representatives cease.

"I am obliged, thus, to inform you, so that you may make such arrangements as you think fit, I beg your excellency to acknowledge receipt of this note at such time as you deem proper. Taking this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(signed) P. GULLON."

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, asked whether the government would consider the advisability of notifying the British colonies and British merchants that coal must be considered contraband of war during the continuance of the hostilities between Spain and the United States.

Mr. Balfour replied: "Her Majesty's government cannot lay down the principle that coal is contraband, in the way suggested. There is no doubt that it very frequently is contraband, but not of necessity, or under all circumstances.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

Made In a Very Great Variety of Styles, Suited to All Occasions.

Ball programmes are made in hundreds of styles. A wholesale dealer in New York prepares a sample book, which is of the size of an atlas and the thickness of a dictionary. Fancy cards for some other uses are shown in this book also, but of ball programmes alone there may be 500 styles. The book is like a great album. The dealer sends out 2,500 such books to printers and stationers.

Programmes can be bought at almost any price, including many at extremely low prices. Nearly all are more or less ornamented, many of them with embossed work finished with gilt or in colors and in a great variety of designs. There is scarcely any society, perhaps none, that could not find here an appropriate programme. There is, for instance, a ball programme embellished with a trolley car. A number of programmes, suitable for yachting club dances, have a yacht surrounded by various emblems of yachting and of the sea. There are programmes for musical societies, with appropriate emblems, and for railroad men, for bicyclists, for military organizations, for letter carriers, for firemen.

The cords and tassels for the programmes are a separate article of manufacture. They are produced in great variety of colors, qualities, sizes and styles and sold in enormous numbers and many of them at prices that seem marvelously cheap. It is probable that nearly all the programmes of the kinds referred to, handsome and elaborate as many of them are, would sell complete at prices under $5 a hundred. There are folded ball programmes, with a picture decoration, that are sold at wholesale, without printing or cord and tassel, as low as 35 cents a hundred.

The production of costlier programmes, such as sell for $5 a hundred and upward, is a business by itself. These are made in about 150 different designs, ranging in price up to $1.25 each. They are made in a great variety of shapes and sizes, and, as with the less costly programmes, of designs appropriate to the occasion on which they are used. The more costly programmes are adorned with hand painted pictures. Celluloid in various forms is employed in the making of these programmes, and satin, lace and papier mache are also used. All these programmes are of larger size than the less expensive varieties, and each one is put up in a box. A programme of the highest price was an elaborate production 14 inches square. The programmes most commonly sold among the costlier kinds bring about $18 a hundred.

There are sold of the cheaper varieties of ball programmes millions annually; of the costlier far fewer. These may be numbered in thousands. Winter is the season of the most active demand for ball programmes, but they are sold the year round. Some ball programmes are exported to Mexico and the various countries of South America. Many of the designs are equally suitable and appropriate anywhere. The printing is done in the countries in which they are used.—New York Sun.

The Quaker Charm.

The Quaker rule has been called inhuman because it proscribed innocent amusements and repressed the desire of the young for healthy expansion. All I know is that as I saw and felt the influence of this rule it affected the childish imagination with an infinite awe, an infinite respect, a perfect human calm. The hushed decorum of the household, the elders, grave, silent, but just and kind, with an unassuming but unbroken kindness, the absence of anger, ill temper, jealousy, mockery, resentment—and yet I have seen such bursts of feeling, too, quivering with, oh, such sorrow and pain—the spotless dress, the formal speech, the very neatness of the house furniture, preserved, quaint, spotless, unharmed for generations—all these things separated the childish mind from the world that is fabled to call so strongly to the caged bird; separated it, satisfied it, filled it with an awestruck insuperable love of home. The world might stir at times an obscure thrill of curiosity, of envy, or of longing, but that the temptation could endure long if it called the adolescent away from such a home was well nigh impossible.

And not yet have I named the strongest influence that kept him there—his Quaker mother's eyes. Whatever else the claim of the Quakeress to beauty, and often she has no more than a healthy color and a homely pleasantness of feature, one loveliness she rarely lacks—a broad, peaceful brow, and eyes of a still serenity that has no name. And to her child she does not speak reproof, warning, sympathy and love, but looks them with these eyes, which speak the sorrow, the patience and the peace of heaven itself. To offend against them is impossible.—Thomas Wharton in Lippincott's.

— His Rule—"I suppose you have your own ideas as to the proper line of warfare," said the Spanish official. "Yes," replied the General. "Seven words to the line is the average upon which I base my calculations."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SAVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Y. M. C. A. Star Course—Last entertainment Friday, April 22nd. Dr. A. A. Willits, the "Apostle of Sunshine." A lecture that is sure to chirk you up. we fr ap 20 2t

Just Received a fresh lot of Fruit. Apples, 65 and 70c peck; Bananas, 15 and 20c dozen; Oranges, 15, 20 and 25c dozen; Cocoanuts, 5c each; Lemons, 1c each. N. Paul, Princess street. ap 20 tf

For Choice dressed and live Poultry, N. C Hams, Dried Fish Roe, Vegetables and Fruit, call on H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street, Hiram Moore's old stand. Everything sold at lowest market prices. ap 16 tf

Berry Crates—Baskets for beans and peas, barrels for lettuce and potatoes, hay, grain, flour, Pratts food, magic food, horse and cattle powders, chicken powders and all kinds of mixed food. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Bell Phone 92, Inter-State Phone No. 92. ap 14 tf

For Sale—A first-class retail Liquor Business. The reason for selling bad health. Address L. West, care STAR. ap 8 tf

M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street, solicits consignments of Chickens, Eggs, Hides, Wax, N. C. Bacon and all classes of produce. Beef Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. April 2, '98. apr 3 tf

Your Country Produce—Ship your country produce to L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street, for good prices and prompt returns. Chickens, Eggs, Peas, etc., for the city trade feb 24 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and appoint agents for old established house. Permanent position; $40 per month and all expenses. Z., Box 82, Philadelphia Pa. de 18 D&W tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

BOTTOM FACTS

In the Maine investigation make startling News.

The bottom facts in connection with our hard ware stock reveal the largest assortment and lowest prices for quality to be found anywhere. Everything comprised in the term of "Hard ware," all of the best quality and marked at prices admitting of no argument. Dealers can here find the best source of supply for their wants.

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mar 30 tf ORTON BUILDING.

MEAT, LARD, FLOUR.

22,000 Lbls. D. S. Sides.
15,000 Lbs. Plates.
60 Bbls. Best City Mess Pork.
1,500 Lbs. Pure Leaf Lard.
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300 Bbls. Patent Flour.

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SUITABLE FOR

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jan 1 tf

The Report From the Maine"

Has been received and the committee recommend that the "Boys" get their hair cut short and their whiskers amputated. We are fixed for you. Come down and let us fix you up according to the regulations.

Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT, Barber,
11 South Front St.

mar 27 tf